The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6619. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CAPITAL.

Revision of the Committees of the Senate.

"Liberals" to be Placed on the Same Footing as Democrats.

Investigation Into the District Government Ordered.

Senator Sumner's Resolution on "Battles With Fellow-Citizens."

Power of Post Officials to Open Letters Not Addressed to Them.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Committee appointed by the Senate Republican Caucus to rearrange the standing committees of that body will be able to report to-morrow, and it is probable that their report will be moved for adoption in the Senate, either to-morrow afternoon or on Friday morning. It is understood that they have substantially agreed upon a report. The policy pursued in regard to the "Liberals" is to leave them in the same attitude in which the Democracy have heretofore been placed when the committees have been revised, to wit: To leave them entirely unassigned, with a number of vacancies proportionate to the number of committees, and then to leave the members of the opposition to agree among themselves as to their respective assignments. In this manner Mr. Trumbull is dropped from the Judiciary and Public Grounds, Mr. Fenton from the Contingent Expenses, Finance, and Pacific Railroads, Mr. Schurz from Foreign Relations, Mr. Sprague from the Appropriations and Manufactures, Mr. Tipton from the Public Lands and Pensions, Mr. Rice from the Mines and Mining, and so on. Although the designations are not yet officially known, it is safe to predict that Mr. Edmunds will succeed to the Chairmanship of the Judiciary, and that Mr. Pratt will succeed him as Chairman of Pensions. New-York will lose her representation on the Finance Committee unless the Democracy should withdraw Mr. Bayard, which is not likely. Mr. Fenton will probably be supplanted on that Committee by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, and on the Committee on Contingent Expenses, of which he has been Chairman, he will be succeeded by Mr. Windom, of Minnesota. Mr. Rice will be succeeded on the Committee on Mines and Mining probably by Mr. Hamlin, and he, in turn, on the Committee on Manufactures, by either Mr. Boreman, of West Virginia, or Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina. The vacancy on the Judiciary Committee, caused by the retirement of Mr. Trumbull, will be filled by a Western Senator, probably Mr. Wright, of Iowa, unless the Democrats consent to withdraw Mr. Thurman from the Judiciary. Mr. Trumbull will have no place on that Committee. Gen. Logan will doubtless be promoted to the second place on the Committee on Military Affairs, so that, with the retirement of Senator Wilson, he will become Chairman. The old Chairmen who will remain where they are now are Messrs. Sherman on Finance, Morton on Privileges and Elections, Cameron on Foreign Relations, Cole on Appropriations, Chandler on Commerce, Conkling on Revision of the Laws, Stewart on the Pacific Railroads, Frelinghuysen on Agriculture, Pomeroy on Public Lands, Ramsey on Post-offices and Post-roads, and a few others.

SCOLDING A WARD.

The poor, badgered, and tormented Government of the District of Columbia was overhauled again today by its ancient enemy, Mr. Roosevelt, of New-York. There is no other ward of Congress that passes through such ordeals as this local Government, into whose affairs every splenetic Congressman feels an inalienable right to meddle. Mr. Roosevelt therefore wants another investigation; and though a majority of the House agreed to his resolution, calling for information, there is no stomach for any such scenes as dragged through the weary months of last session. The Governor, Board of Public Works, and the House Committee on the District of Columbia will appear before the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of explaining the items in the bill calling for an appropriation of a million and a quarter to reimburse the District for work done in front of the Government property.

REDUCTION IN THE REVENUE FORCE.

Secretary Boutwell, Commissioner Douglass, Ex-Commissioner Rollins, and Supervisors Simmons, of New-England, Tutton, of Pennsylvania, and Fulton, of Maryland, were all before the Ways and Means Committee this morning in explanation and support of the proposed bill for the reduction of the force of internal revenue officials by the abolition of the office of Assessor and Assistant Assessor. Mr. Rollins made an especially clear and forcible argument in favor of the proposed measure, commending it in the heartiest manner. Ex-Commissioner Orton is expected to appear on the same side to-morrow.

THE MESSAGE.

The House went through the usual form of reference of the several portions of the President's Message, today, by a formal resolution offered by Mr. Dawes.

THE STEAM-SLOOPS.

The discussion in the House on the Naval Sloop bill developed nothing new today. It took a wider range, and under the lead of Messrs. Hale and Lynch, of Maine, took in the subject of fostering our ship-building interests generally. The Navy Department is thoroughly aroused on this measure, and is watching its progress very closely.

SENATOR SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

Senator Sumner, in a conversation this morning, in which reference was made to his resolution concerning the perpetuation of the memories of the civil war, stated that he had not introduced the resolution with a view to initiate an irritating debate which should keep alive the bickerings of last session, but because he considered the measure proposed both just and logical, and the only means whereby the Government can be reestablished upon a permanent basis. He declared it to be his intention and desire to make a brief historical speech, to show what civilized nations have done before us to prevent the perpetuation of memories of fraternal strife. His health, moreover, is such as to preclude him from participating in parliamentary conflicts, were he disposed to invite them. He spoke with considerable apprehension concerning his health, and remarked that on last evening he had experienced a renewed attack of his disease.

THE ST. CROIX LAND GRANT.

The representatives of the Bayfield and St. Croix land grant, in which Cornell University has so large an interest, state that they do not intend to ask further legislation from Congress, except the Secretary of the Interior should refuse to sign patents as fast as the road may be completed, in which event some mandatory legislation will be sought. The friends of the road will endeavor to induce the Wisconsin Legislature to confer the privileges of the old quarter upon some new corporation which will complete the work. In addition to the recent decision in the Wisconsin Courts in favor of the grant, it is claimed that the decision of the United States Supreme Court last month in the Joy Cherokee land case settles the legal principle upon which the claim to the continuance of the Bayfield and St. Croix grant is based.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

The election of Judge Merrimon to the Senate from North Carolina is claimed by North Carolina Republicans as a Republican triumph. He is reported to have announced, some little time ago, his intention, if elected to the Senate, to act with the supporters of the Administration. It was for this reason that the Republicans gave him their votes, when it had become plain that Senator Pool had no chance of re-election. Judge Merrimon and Judge Phillips, who has just been appointed Solicitor-General, were associated in the law business, and Judge Merrimon has the reputation of being an able and upright man.

INDIANS AS COTTON-GROWERS.

The Department of Agriculture has today received from Major T. D. Griffith, United States Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws, several samples of cotton grown this year by members of those tribes in the southern part of the Indian Territory. Through the efforts of the present Agent, the Cotton Association of the Missouri State Fair at St Louis extended its premium list to the Indian Territory, and the Indians were induced to exhibit a number of bales there, which, as well as the exhibitors themselves, attracted much attention. Among the samples are three which secured premiums of $500, $250, and $100 respectively; also one exhibited by Allen Wright, former Governor of the Choctaw nation, but too late to compete. A greatly-increased interest has thus been created among these people in the production of cotton, and it is believed that much larger crops will result from this well-directed labor.

GENERAL NOTES.

There is, so far as can be ascertained, very little favorable feeling toward renewing the law for a session of Congress on the 4th of March. It is doubtful if the proposition would now receive fifty votes in both houses. The usual holiday recess will be taken, beginning, probably, the Friday before Christmas, and ending Monday after New-Years. There will be the usual effort to have this recess dispensed with, but it will be even less earnest than usual. The Senate adjourned without transacting any business today. Vice-President Colfax being absent, Senator Anthony was chosen Presidents of the Senate *pro tem.*, and the usual formal resolutions were passed. Certain North Carolina politicians suggest that the name of Senator Pool is entitled to some consideration in connection with a position in the Cabinet after March 4th. They maintain that the South deserves such a position, and that no one is better fitted for such station than a loyal Southern Republican. The House Committee on the Judiciary will soon report upon the case of United States Judge Delahay, of Kansas, against which a memorial of impeachment has been presented.

Mr. Mullett, supervising architect of the Treasury, who has just returned from Boston, reports that the Government will proceed with the rebuilding of its buildings in the burned district without delay.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Attorney-General Williams has decided, in answer to a communication from the Postmaster-General, that Post-office officials have no right to open or detain letters or other matter transmitted through the Post-office, though they may know that they contain obscene matter. The Attorney-General adds that Postmasters have no more authority to open letters, other than those addressed to themselves, than any other citizens of the United States.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF MR. SUMNER.

Senator Sumner was seized with a rather sharp attack of his complaint, heart disease, while in the street last night. His friends have warmly urged his cessation from all his Senatorial labors, but he was in his seat today at the opening of the session.

A NEW LIGHT.

Notice has been received at the Light-house Board from the Government of the Dominion of Canada that a bright white light is exhibited on the light vessel, stationed off Sandy Beach Points, at the entrance of Gaspe Harbor, Province of Quebec, in addition to the red light formerly exhibited. The white light will show six feet above the red one from the mast of the ship, and at an elevation of thirty-five feet from the deck. The red light is likewise made more powerful. This change took place on the 10th of October last.

RAID ON SWINDLERS.

The police last evening closed up all the gift photograph & swindling establishments in this city, and arrested the proprietors and clerks, and seized all the stock and cash on hand. The clerks were discharged on their own recognizance to appear at the Police Court to-morrow, and the proprietors were held to give bail.

THE LOST MISSOURI.

Report of the British Authorities at Nassau—Seventy-three out of Eighty-nine Persons Perished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Treasury Department has received the official report of the Court of Inquiry held at Nassau, N. P., under the act of 28 Victoria, upon the loss of the American steamer Missouri, which was burnt off Abaco, Oct. 28. The evidence is very voluminous, consisting of the testimony of most of the crew and officers saved. The Court finds:

First—That the vessel was hurriedly put to sea, and, although fitted with new boilers and newly-repaired machinery, no trial trip took place for the purpose of testing them.

Second—That the felting for the boilers was found to be either wanting or defective on the day appointed for sailing, and as there can be little doubt that the fire originated from the heating of the boilers, it can scarcely be questioned that the work of felting was imperfectly executed.

Third—That the Missouri was not provided with a sufficient number of boats, and such boats as she had were so secured as to be found difficult to be lowered.

Fourth—That on the alarm of fire all was confusion; that there was no discipline, no organization, or combined effort to save life; that each man acted independently to save his own life, and that no attempt was made to save the lives of the female passengers.

There were on board eighty-nine persons, of whom sixteen were saved and seventy-three perished.

THE INDIANS.

A Bill to Banish Whites from the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The *Democrat* has a special from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, which says that a bill has passed the Cherokee National Council, now in session at Pahlequah, which banishes all white men from the nation. It has created much excitement, and there is great dissatisfaction among many of the most prominent citizens, who deem it a political crime. The question now agitated is whether or not the Chief will sanction or veto the bill.

BOSTON.

The Old South Church—The Republican Municipal Candidates.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—The bill before the Massachusetts Legislature to lease the Old South Church to the Government for a Post-office, passed the House today on the third reading, by a vote of 144 to 47.

Henry L. Pierce, the Republican nominee for Mayor of Boston, dissents from the action of the Republican Convention in resolving to keep their nominations within the party, and declines the candidacy, saying in his letter: "As every citizen has a deep interest in the welfare of the city, all are entitled, irrespective of their political opinions, to a fair representation in its municipal government. I have long entertained this opinion. I should be untrue to myself did I now abandon it."

Dr. Haight, of New-York, Elected Bishop of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The Protestant Episcopal Churches of Massachusetts held a special Convention at St. Paul's Church, today, for the election of a Bishop, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Eastburn. About 100 churches were represented by 125 clerical and 200 lay delegates. Rev. A. H. Vinton was chosen Chairman.

Rev. Dr. Haight, of New-York, was chosen Bishop by both clerical and lay branches. In the former, on the fourth ballot, the vote stood: Benjamin J. Haight, 43; Alexander H. Vinton, 36; others, 4. The whole number of votes was 83; necessary for a choice, 42. Dr. Haight was then declared elected by the clergy, and a message from the laity was read announcing the same result to that body. In the Lay Delegate Convention, when the position of Dr. Haight was fully explained as a Liberal Churchman, he was elected on the second ballot. The following was the vote: Whole number cast, 66; necessary to a choice, 34; Benjamin J. Haight, 35; Alex. H. Vinton, 25; Alexander Burgess, 2. Rev. Messrs. Brooks, Paddock, and Potter had one each, and one was divided.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Vote for President and Vice-President—Resolutions of Respect for the Memory of Horace Greeley.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College reassembled at 9 A. M., and proceeded to vote for President by ballot, and it was found Ulysses S. Grant received all of the thirty-five votes. A vote for Vice-President was then had, and Henry Wilson was found to have also received all the thirty-five votes.

Hon. Andrew D. White, after alluding to the death of Horace Greeley, and speaking of his services, his high character, and the loss the country experiences in his demise, proposed the following:

"The Electoral College of the state of New-York, remembering that on this day the mortal remains of Horace Greeley are to be committed to the grave, desires to place upon the minutes of its proceedings an expression of the feeling of its members. The Electors have heard of the death of Mr. Greeley with deep sorrow; they remember him as one of those who labored at the foundation of the Republican Party most devotedly, and who fought its battles most fearlessly; they recall with reverence his faith in right, his hatred of wrong, his sympathy with the oppressed, his efforts to give courage to the struggling, his anxiety to better the condition of the poor, his unceasing labors to promote the moral and material advancement of his country. With the great body of their fellow-citizens of all varieties of opinions, they lament him not only as one from whom the country has received great good in the past, but also one from whom thought fruitful of good was to be expected in the future. While the members of this Electoral College remain entirely firm in the conviction that in this their final expression this day, of the will of the people of this commonwealth, as to the choice of a Chief Magistrate of the United States, they are acting for the highest good of the nation, and for the continuance of a just, progressive, and pacific policy, they feel that the memory of the late opposing candidate is to be cherished tenderly. The College orders that its Secretaries make a record of this memorandum, and that they forward a copy of it to the family of the deceased patriot and philanthropist."

Wm. E. Dodge, of New-York, and Barney R. Johnson, of Binghamton, seconded the resolutions in brief but feeling terms, when they were adopted.

The following messengers to convey the vote of the College were then appointed: To Washington, Frederick Douglass, of Monroe; to the District Judge at Buffalo, S. H. Palmer, of St. Lawrence. The members were then called upon to sign the result of the vote in duplicate, which occupied considerable time.

The College then adjourned *sine die*.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Today the Returning Board—not Warmoth's—declared the Electors on the Republican ticket elected by about 15,000 majority, and delivered to those Electors scrip-cates of such election. The Electors, eight in number, proceeded to the State-house, (Mechanics' Institute,) and there, in due form of law, cast the vote of the State of Louisiana for Ulysses S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice-President of the United States. Dr. L. Roudanez was appointed as the messenger to carry the result of the election to Washington.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College met at noon today at the Capitol. Hon. Frederick Raine was chosen President, and made an appropriate address. Ex-Governor Bradford, one of the Electors at large, nominated Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, President, and he received the unanimous vote of the College.

Ex-Governor Bradford, William Walsh, and James A. Buchanan, were appointed a Committee to prepare suitable resolutions to the memory of Horace Greeley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors assembled today, and all cast their vote for U. S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice-President.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Massachusetts met today, and, after the customary formalities, cast their unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4.—The Board of Electors met at the State-house today, and immediately proceeded to vote for President and Vice-President by separate ballots. The result was a unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson. After preparing the certificates required by law, Capt. George W. Estabrook, of Concord, was elected messenger to carry to Washington the result of the ballots.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors today cast the votes of the State for Grant and Wilson. An appropriate resolution on the death of Horace Greeley was adopted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College met today, and cast the votes of Tennessee for Hendricks, of Indiana, for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. Resolutions of regret and sympathy for the death of Horace Greeley were adopted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 4.—The Secretary of State today declared the Grant electors chosen in Arkansas by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 4,000. The electors met in the State House and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4.—The electoral vote of Georgia was cast today with the following result: For President, B. Gratz Brown, 6; Horace Greeley, 3; Charles Jenkins, of Georgia, 2. For Vice-President, B. Gratz Brown, 5; Gen. A. H. Colquit, of Georgia, 5; Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 4.—The Connecticut Presidential Electors met here today, and cast their six votes for Grant and Wilson. Mr. E. A. Tucker, of New-Haven, was appointed messenger to convey a certified copy of the votes to Washington.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors met at Bristol, this afternoon, and cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson. Hon. Pardon W. Stevens was chosen messenger.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg today, and cast the twenty-nine votes of the State for Grant and Wilson.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors met today, and cast nine votes for U. S. Grant for President, and nine votes for Henry Wilson for Vice-President of the United States, and appointed William Cloke as special messenger to carry the result to Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 4.—The Electors of Presidential Electors met today in Representatives Hall and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson. Hon. W. D. Henderson was chosen messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The Presidential Electors met in the State Library today, and, all being present, the full electoral vote of the State was cast for Grant and Wilson. Dr. W. W. Douglass was elected messenger to convey the vote to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The Electoral College of Missouri met at Jefferson City this afternoon. After filling vacancies, and adopting resolutions of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley, adjourned until evening. There is said to be a difference of opinion among the Electors as to who the vote shall be cast for, and a decision is not expected until a late hour.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4—Midnight.—The Electoral College, at its night session, reached no decision as to how the vote should be cast, and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Popular Vote, and Composition of the Electoral College.

The following table contains the popular vote for President, so far as it has been declared, and the electoral vote as decided by the popular vote. The death of Mr. Greeley has caused the votes in the Electoral College to be divided, as shown by our telegrams. Grant's majority in the twenty-seven States from which we have complete returns, is 668,169.

State.	—Electoral vote.— Grant.	Greeley.	—Popular vote.— Grant.	Greeley.
Alabama	10	..	90,272	79,441
Arkansas	6	..	....	....
California	6	..	53,060	40,347
Connecticut	6	..	50,638	45,880
Delaware	3	..	11,116	10,508
Florida	4	..	....	....
Georgia	..	11	62,715	76,578
Illinois	21	..	241,248	184,770
Indiana	15	..	186,121	163,622
Iowa	11	..	130,233	71,119
Kansas	5	..	....	....
Kentucky	..	12	89,914	100,360
Louisiana	8	..	....	....
Maine	7	..	61,208	29,053
Maryland	..	8	66,760	67,687
Massachusetts	13	..	133,472	59,260
Michigan	11	..	136,252	77,019
Minnesota	5	..	54,588	34,227
Mississippi	8	..	....	....
Missouri	..	15	119,196	151,433
Nebraska	3	..	....	....
Nevada	3	..	....	....
New-Hampshire	5	..	37,184	21,421
New-Jersey	9	..	91,611	76,801
New-York	35	..	440,746	387,221
North Carolina	10	..	91,393	67,489
Ohio	22	..	281,852	244,321
Oregon	3	..	....	....
Pennsylvania	29	..	349,589	211,951
Rhode Island	4	..	12,005	5,329
South Carolina	7	..	72,290	22,708
Tennessee	..	12	83,656	94,991
Texas	..	8	....	....
Vermont	5	..	41,490	10,926
Virginia	11	..	92,953	91,454
West Virginia	5	..	....	....
Wisconsin	10	..	105,150	86,501
Total	300	66	3,188,496	2,520,326

Escape of Convicts from Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Two convicts, named John Bailey and Robert Hogood, escaped from Sing Sing Prison today, and up to the latest accounts had not been captured.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

More Developments About the Great Hoax.

Report of Gen. Colton, the Manager of the Company, and of Clarence King, the Geologist.

The San Francisco papers received by yesterday's mails, are full of details respecting the exposure of the great diamond swindle. We give below the report of Gen. Colton, general manager of the Company. That body, after its receipt and the accompanying papers, unhesitatingly pronounced the whole scheme a fraud on a grand scale, which has cost those who were interested upward of $500,000. The following is Gen. Colton's report:

To the Board of Directors of the San Francisco and New-York Mining and Commercial Company.

GENTLEMEN: On the first of the present month I was tendered by your body the position of General Manager of your Company, under circumstances so liberal and flattering that I accepted the appointment, and proceeded at once to acquaint myself with the affairs and property of the Company.

On the 11th instant information having been received from Mr. Clarence King, United States Geologist, in charge of the survey of the fortieth parallel, from which it became probable that a great fraud had been perpetrated upon your stockholders, I immediately proceeded, under the earnest solicitation of your Executive Committee, to the purported diamond fields. My party was made up of Mr. Clarence King, who most generously consented to accompany the expedition, and Mr. Henry Janin, who had previously visited the ground and reported on its value; Mr. John W. Bost, ex-Surveyor-General of this State, and Mr. E. M. Fry, the last two gentlemen having been on the ground with what is known as the Roberts party.

We proceeded by rail to Black Butte Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming Territory; there taking riding animals, we reached the ground on the 19th, in Bitter Creek Valley of Colorado, in a due south direction from Black Butte Station, and not to exceed fifty miles therefrom. The locality is perfectly easy of access in good weather, being situated on high table land, on the north side of a pine-clad mountain plain to be seen in three hours' ride from our starting point. As all the gentlemen with me were familiar with the ground, we lost no time, and at once proceeded to prospect the property. At the head of what was designated on Mr. Janin's map and report as Ruby Gulch, I found a bare, solid table of sandstone about 320 feet long by 150 feet wide, cut up more or less by crevices, most of them emptying into Ruby Gulch, which runs parallel with the west face of the rock. On this table, as I am informed by Messrs. Bost and Fry, the Roberts party found the diamonds they brought to your Company. At the head of Ruby Gulch, and close by the edge of the rock, Mr. Janin pointed to the places where most of the dirt was taken, from which were washed the large number of diamonds and rubies taken by Gen. Dodge, Janin, Harpending, and Arnold to New-York, and afterward brought to San Francisco.

We proceeded at once to test the dirt in Ruby Gulch, and after making fifty-six different tests of the most thorough and careful nature, from surface to bedrock, the day closed on us without our having found a diamond or ruby outside the limits of the bare rock first described; whereas, on the Table Rock, visible to the naked eye, were many small rubies, and a few small, worthless diamonds which had been overlooked by previous parties.

The second day Gen. Bost and Mr. Fry devoted their time to various tests of the property, particularly in opening on this rock two crevices which showed unmistakable evidences of not having been tampered with. The result was they found no diamonds or rubies there or elsewhere during the whole day outside the previously described points where the first stones were found.

In the mean time Mr. Janin and myself proceeded first to the point on Diamond Creek where Arnold and others did their diamond washing. We found the gravel they had thrown away, and in testing it, discovered some small rubies, and found some of the same stones on several small mounds near the trail which I traveled while there. We then proceeded on the eastern line of Mr. Janin's and Slack's survey of the original location, going north. Found all the stakes, and Mr. Janin, as we reached these, identified all the prospect holes on the line, from which he took the dirt with Mr. Arnold, and found diamonds and rubies, as set forth in his first report. We made five separate, distinct, and careful tests of the dirt, in and about each hole, making over thirty tests, and never in one instance found a diamond or ruby. We also dug new holes near his old ones and found nothing. In fact, after making numerous tests, ninety-three in all, in different places on the 160 acres of the original location, we never in a single instance found a diamond or ruby.

And to show you the correctness of our tests, I placed, several times, a very small ruby in the dirt each gentleman worked, and in every instance they found the stone, believing it to be a genuine find until informed them otherwise. It further demonstrated how easy it was for one person even, who had the entire confidence of his associates, to commit numerous frauds on the various members of his party without their suspecting it.

Among other places I examined was a point of rocks near by and overlooking the place where Mr. Janin and others did the washing of the dirt that produced the precious stones brought to California in August last. On this point I found some rubies scattered on the bare rock, where, in my opinion, it would have been as impossible for nature to have deposited them as for a person standing in San Francisco to toss a marble in the air and have it fall on Bunker Hill Monument.

All these investigations forced upon my mind the irresistible conclusion that the general assortment of precious stones found on the ground were not placed there by bounteous nature, but were strewn by the designing hand of one whose supply was only sufficient to place a limited number in the most conspicuous places, where the eye of a coming expert would most readily discover them.

The previous party, after returning from the ground, related that in one hour's work ten men picked up 285 diamonds. It is understood these were all found in the locality before described. If so, it is to be regretted that they did not, in the eight days that they were on the ground, spend one hour more in prospecting other portions of the 3,000 acres they surveyed. In which event I feel certain that the second hour's labor would not have produced a single precious stone, leading, necessarily, to such further investigation as would have demonstrated that the diamonds that party found were all confined to the narrow limits of this small, barren, yet prolific spot, which fact would have prevented, in this city at least, many unfortunate complications.

Believe me, gentlemen, I was not unmindful of the great responsibility of carrying out the expedition, and of making this report, which pronounces your property absolutely valueless having, when I left home, a cash value of many millions of dollars. The honor of this Board, and the interest of the community, demanded an immediate examination of the property, without a moment's delay and before any intimation could be given of our movements. It was not a journey to be coveted, for no mere pecuniary consideration, I am satisfied, would have induced any member of our party to undergo all the hardships and perils of such a trip in the mountains at this season of the year, camping and sleeping in the open air, surrounded much of the time by snow, with the thermometer 15° to 20° below zero.

In behalf of myself and the gentlemen who accompanied me, whose names are already given, the only remuneration we ask at your hands for undergoing the hardships of this journey, is that you will spare neither time, money nor skill in finding out the guilty parties to this unparalleled fraud, and bring them to speedy justice. The good name of the State and the credit of our mining interests demand it.

I have taken the liberty in this report of announcing the location of the so-called diamond fields of Arizona, from the fact that I consider it high time the alluring fascination of secrecy and mystery be stripped from this diamond excitement, and the world brought to understand that if there be any such immense deposits of precious stones as this present excitement has led them to believe, the deposit is yet to be found, as it is my honest belief, to this time, no new or rich discovery has been made in the section of country this mysterious whisper has pointed to.

In the few days I have been connected with the management of your company it is impossible for me to give you the least information as to who are the guilty parties in putting this fraud upon the world; but the unimpeachable integrity of every member of your board is a sufficient guarantee that this investigation will be so thoroughly conducted by you as to do justice to all parties concerned.

Trusting my course in this matter may meet the approval of your body, I remain, very respectfully. (Signed,) DAVID D. COLTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25, 1872.

CLARENCE KING'S STATEMENT.

At the same time was submitted a statement by Mr. Clarence King, United States Geologist, in which he says:

"Our first day was devoted to the sandstone table-rock, at the head of Ruby Gulch, where about all the stones collected by your parties have been gathered, and, had our critical work ended with the close of this one day, we should have left the ground confident believers in the genuineness and value of the fields. My suspicions were, however, aroused early in the second day's work, and I at once determined to make an exhaustive series of 'prospects,' of which the following are the results:

First—A nearly uniform numerical ratio exists between the rubies and diamonds.

Second—The gems, in nine cases out of ten, lie directly upon the hard surface of rock, or an indurated crust of soil. In the exceptional case, where I found them in crevices, there was always ample evidence that the sand or soil had been disturbed and broken up within a year.

Third—With the diamonds and rubies occur quartz pebbles of various sizes, and concretions of iron oxyd containing crystalline particles of quartz, which are found freely mingled with the soil from surface and bed rock; hence, if the gems were a natural deposit, being of a specific gravity intermediate between the quartz and iron concretions, they must have also settled through the earth to bed-rock. I therefore selected ground on and immediately about Table Rock, where the top was more or less strewn with the so-called rubies, carefully shoveled off the surface—inch of ground and gravel—and examined by means of sieves and pan-washing, all the material down to bed-rock. About thirty of these tests were made encircling Table Rock, and in no instance was a ruby or a diamond found.

Fourth—Ruby Gulch, leading directly from Table Rock to Arnold Creek, and by necessity receiving the wash of the gem-bearing surface of sandstone, was found to be extremely rich in rubies at the head; but this richness, instead of continuing down the bed, as if genuine it inevitably must be, proved to exist only on ground directly at the foot of Table Rock, where the soil was clearly disturbed, mixed, and smoothed over. I sank a series of four pits to bed-rock down the gulch at intervals, excavating probably a couple of tons of material, and although, as in every other instance, quarts, and even concretions were distributed throughout all the gulch soil, not a ruby or diamond was found.

Fifth—In the top of Table Rock, and in the midst of thickly-sown rubies are certain crevices not opened by your parties. They are filled with soil and pebbles, and more or less overgrown with grass, sage-brush and small cactus plants. We carefully removed the top inch, dug out the whole crack, finding no trace of diamonds or even rubies. In the crevices which bore unmistakable evidence of having been tampered with, we never failed to find rubies, and often small diamonds.

Sixth—Upon raised dome-like portions of Table Rock, rubies and diamonds lay upon the summits and inclined sides in positions where the storms of one or two Winters must inevitably have dislodged them, and where, moreover, they were unaccompanied by quartz or concretions.

Seventh—An exhaustive examination of the rock-material itself with a field microscope, revealed no grain, however minute, of either gem.

Eighth—In the ravines and upon the mesa near by, are numerous ant-hills built of small pebbles, mixed by the ants, and which we found to bear rubies on their surface. A still closer examination showed artificial holes, broken horizontally with some stick or small implement, through the natural crust of the mound; holes easily distinguished from the natural avenues made by the insects themselves. When traced to their end, each artificial hole held one or two rubies. Moreover, about these 'salted' hills were the old storm-worn footprints of a man. Many outside ant-hills were studied, but there were neither artificial holes piercing them, rubies within nor without, nor human tracks.

Ninth—I discovered on the Table three small emeralds. Summing up the minerals, this rock has produced four distinct types of diamonds. Oriental rubies, garnets, spinels, sapphires, emeralds and amethysts—an association of minerals I believe of impossible occurrence in nature.

Tenth—When altogether satisfied that the gems had been 'salted' on or about the Table, our party set out upon a series of outside prospects, which were carried on over all the mesa and its flanking cañons until the absolute valuelessness of the property was finally ascertained.

The results of these ten links of proof are: That the gems exist in positions where nature alone could never have placed them; that they do not exist where, had the occurrence been genuine, the inevitable laws of nature must have carried them. Finally that some designing hand has 'salted' them with deliberate fraudulent intent.

Furthermore, this is the work of no common swindler, but of one who has known enough to select a spot where every geological parallelism added a fresh probability of honesty. The selection of the geological locality is so astonishingly considered, the 'salting' itself so cunning and artful, the filling of all the conditions so fatally well done, I can feel no surprise that even so trustworthy and cautious an engineer as Mr. Janin should have brought home the belief he did, especially when, as his report states, he was not allowed to prospect exhaustively; nor do I wonder that your second party of ten men brought back a confirmation of Mr. Janin's opinion, since they, too, were hurried from the ground without actually testing it."

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Livingstone's Early Travels—Last Expedition—Origin of Stanley's Mission—His Journey Into the Interior.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley delivered the second lecture of his course last evening, at Steinway Hall, the subject being "The March of the *Herald* Expedition into the Land of the Moon." The flags and weapons of the fight and chase, which decorated the stage on the evening of the first lecture, occupied the same position as on that occasion. The hall was not one-third filled. Mr. Stanley appeared in a fancy white flannel suit, with Summer helmet and top boots. He was received with marks of applause, and commenced the lecture by an account of the early labors of Dr. Livingstone in Africa. From Kurumaan, the station of his father-in-law, Rev. Robert Moffatt, he removed to Kolobeng, 200 miles north. From here he made his first journey north across the Kalahari Desert, and succeeded in discovering Lake Ngami. Mr. Stanley recounted the travels of Livingstone after his discovery of Ngami, westward across the continent to St. Paul de Loando, a Portuguese settlement, and back again by sickness. Livingstone lay prostrate for a long time, succored and tended by the Portuguese Consul. After his recovery he proceeded to the Cape, and from thence to England, where he remained two years. He then, for the first time, undertook a mission of discovery, under the auspices of the British Government, but was not very successful in the undertaking. He, however, settled beyond dispute the proper course of the Zambese. He again visited England, and at the urgent request of his friend, Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Geographical Society, undertook the mission on which he is now engaged. He left England in 1865, for Zanzibar, via Bombay. Immediately after his arrival he struck into the interior. Letters were received from time to time by his friends, and all seemed going on well, when, in December of the same year, one of his escort, Musa, returned to Zanzibar, and stated that Livingstone and all his people had been massacred, and that he alone was the survivor. They were slain, he said, by the Zooloos, near Lake Shirwa.

Mr. Stanley then read the story of the murder as told by Al Musa to the English Consul at Zanzibar, and by him communicated to Lord John Russell. In October, 1867, Mr. Young, in the course of his expedition in the interior, heard that Livingstone had started for Ujiji. Nothing, however, was positively known of him save through rumors which reached the outer world from Arab sources. To resolve the doubts and ascertain the fate of Livingstone, Mr. James G. Bennett undertook to send an expedition in search of the Doctor, and sent the celebrated telegram to Mr. Stanley, then at Madrid, "Come to Paris;" and there took place the interview which led to Mr. Stanley's expedition. Mr. Stanley, in accordance with his instructions, proceeded to Zanzibar, where he found himself surrounded by innumerable difficulties. He was totally ignorant of the country and its inhabitants, and of all data on which to organize the expedition. He, however, hired some Arab traders, who had been in the interior, and some under their advice purchased clothes, party-colored beads—each tribe using a certain color as currency—and a quantity of brass wire; beads passed for copper value, cloth for silver, and brass wire for gold. After accumulating the necessary stores, the expedition, among which were two white men, Shaw and Parker, left Zanzibar, the American flag flying from the Consulate, and a hearty farewell from the Consul's family ringing in its ears. From Bagonioyo, on the main land, the party journeyed on for sixteen days without much of interest occurring. They had cleared the jungle and arrived in a region like unto Central Park stripped of its gravel walks and architectural ornaments. Symbamwhoubi, the city of the lions, was next reached, where the white strangers attracted no small curiosity, the Queen and many of her subjects turning out to gaze on them. The season of forty days rain had now set in, and the country in consequence inundated. Ten days were occupied by the expedition in crossing this swamp, the Macata, and the mortality became so great that Stanley thought he should return to the coast. They, however, waded through and reached terra firma. At Umpawpaw, near which one of Benton's attendants was killed, Mr. Stanley experienced the plague of earwigs mentioned by Speke. The expedition next reached Ugogo, a nation of savages, who howled and jibbered at the white strangers, but let them pass uninjured. On June 23, the great plains of Unyanyembe—the lands of the moon—were reached, and messengers were dispatched to announce to the Arab Chiefs the arrival of the expedition. The Governor of Unyanyembe had a bevin of good tea and a plate of "slapjacks" ready for Mr. Stanley. Here the Arab merchants endeavored to dissuade him from going to Ujiji, alleging that Livingstone was dead; but Stanley was not to be deterred, and he proceeded on his journey. Mr. Stanley retired amid much applause.

OCEAN DANGERS.

Arrival of a Disabled Boston Schooner at Newport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 4.—The schooner Game Cock, Capt. Andrew Patrick, arrived at this port this evening. During the recent gale which has been unusually severe along our coast, she lost her deck load, sails, and rudder. She is from San Domingo, and bound to Boston with a cargo of logwood.

A Steamer Short of Coal—A Brig Struck by a Squall.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 4

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A. In two volumes. Vol. I. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO. 1873.

In the preliminary chapter of Mr. Froude's new historical work, he lays down what he conceives to be the fundamental conditions which justify the conquest and the subsequent rule of one nation by another. Upon the acceptance or rejection of these conditions depend the force or futility of the views set forth by him of the treatment of Ireland by her English masters. It is, therefore, fair that they should be quoted in the author's own language.

"A natural right to liberty," says Mr. Froude, "irrespective of the ability to defend it, exists in nations as much as and no more than it exists in individuals. Had nature meant us to live uncontrolled by any will but our own, we should have been so constructed that the pleasures of one would not interfere with the pleasures of another, or that each of us would discharge by instinct those duties which the welfare of the community requires from all. In a world in which we are made to depend so largely for our well-being on the conduct of our neighbors, and yet are created infinitely unequal in ability and worthiness of character, the superior part has a natural right to govern; the inferior part has a natural right to be governed; and a rude but adequate test of superiority and inferiority is provided in the relative strength of the different orders of human beings. * * * That the better sort of men submit willingly to be governed by those who are nobler and wiser than themselves; organization creates superiority of force; and the ignorant and the selfish may be and are justly compelled, for their own advantage, to obey a rule which rescues them from their natural weakness. There neither is nor can be an inherent privilege in any persons as persons to live unworthily or at their own wills, when they can be led or driven into more honorable courses; and the rights of man—if such rights there be—are not to liberty, but to wise direction and control. * * * There is no freedom possible to man except in obedience to law; and those who cannot prescribe a law to themselves, if they desire to be free, must be content to accept direction from others. The right to resist depends on the power of resistance. A nation which can maintain its independence possesses already, unless assisted by extraordinary advantages of situation, the qualities which conquest can only insert itself by conferring. * * * But when resistance has been tried, and failed—when the inequality has been proved beyond dispute by long and painful experience—the wisdom, and ultimately the duty, of the weaker party is to accept the benefits which are offered in exchange for submission; and a nation which at once will not defend its liberties in the field, nor yet allow itself to be governed, but struggles to preserve the independence which it wants the spirit to uphold in arms by insubordination and anarchy and secret crime, may reveal its wrongs in wild and weeping eloquence in the ears of mankind—may at length, in a time when the methods by which sterner ages repressed this kind of conduct are unpermitted, make itself so intolerable as to be cast off and bidden to go upon its own way; but it will not go for its own benefit."

Ireland, in Mr. Froude's opinion, is wholly unfit for self-government, and therefore England is justified in holding her in subjection. Ireland has demonstrated her inability to win her independence, and therefore it is the duty of Irishmen to submit to English authority. In his history of the English in Ireland, the historian undertakes to prove the incapacity of the Irish, either to govern themselves, or to resist successfully the power of England. To those who hold the absolute, inherent, unextinguishable right of every nation to govern itself in its own way, Mr. Froude will appear as the defender of might against right, and the whole argument of his work will be rejected, on the ground that its premises are fatally false.

But there is another aspect in which even the upholders of the doctrine of the indefeasible right of Ireland to govern herself, may regard Mr. Froude's history. Whether or not England was justified in the original conquest of Ireland, there is no question that she has since grossly misgoverned that unhappy country. Mr. Froude fully admits this, for so far from being the advocate and apologist of English misgovernment in Ireland, as Father Tom Burke would persuade that part of the American public which does not read, that he is, the English historian impartially describes the turbulence and incapacity of the Irish, and the alternate weakness and violence of the English. Those who habitually believe that the Irish people—by which term, however, only the Irish Catholics, and never by any chance, the loyal Irish Protestants, are meant—are outraged by presence of a single English magistrate or soldier on their soil, cannot read Mr. Froude's dispassionate picture of the condition of Ireland for the last two centuries, without admitting that the agitation for Irish independence has been an unmixed evil to the Irish, and that in thorough, unreserved submission to the English rule which it is impossible to shake off, lies the sole hope of the Irishman, whether he be Catholic or Protestant, peasant or landlord, who desires to see his people free and prosperous.

The present volume is, then, a justification of England in maintaining her authority over Ireland, but it is also an indictment of English statesmen for their stupid maladministration of that authority. The difficulties which beset the path of the latter can hardly be exaggerated. The vast majority of Irishmen, ever since the Norman conquest, have been ardent Roman Catholics, and as such, bitter enemies of England since the Reformation. Their religion taught them that obedience to Henry VIII. and his successors was a crime, and their priesthood fostered the feeling that by any and all means the heretic should be driven from Irish soil. The relation in which Protestantism and Catholicism stood to one another from the dawn of the English Reformation down to the accession of George I. was that of fierce hostility. Between them was a struggle for life, and the existence of one was conditional upon the suppression of the other. At the present time, it is difficult to estimate at its full force, as an element of political strife, this bitter rivalry of the two religions. In the days, however, when the chains were forging which now bind Ireland irrevocably to her sister isle, the hatred of Catholic for Protestant, and the fear the latter bore toward the former, were the two facts of supreme moment. Ireland was Catholic, and therefore the enemy, to the death, of England and of English rule. This hatred left England the choice of but two methods of dealing. Either she could abandon Ireland exclusively to the Catholics, and thus leave a weapon in the hands of Catholic Europe, with which England would at all times be stabbed in the back; or, she could rule Ireland with the sword, sternly and yet as mercifully as the law would permit, until Catholicism should be as completely banished from Irish soil as it was from the England of the House of Hanover. Mr. Froude holds that the latter course was the one which the interests of humanity and religion imperiously demanded. England, however, never tried it as a settled policy but once. The great Protector, Oliver Cromwell, alone of all the English statesmen, dealt with Ireland as Mr. Froude would have had all English statesmen deal.

"All testimony agrees that Ireland never prospered as she prospered in the years of the Protectorate. He yielded nothing which he held essential. He allowed no penal statutes to be hung out, like scare-crows, to be a jest and mockery. The execution of the soldiers who stole the fowl was the symbol of the entire administration. He allowed no wrong-doing—no tyrannous oppression of the poor. Ireland's interests were not sacrificed to England's commercial jealousies. A prosperous woolen manufacture had been set on foot by James I.'s colonists. The British weaving interest took alarm, and Strafford, to please England and weaken Ireland, destroyed the trade. Cromwell, recognising no difference between the two countries, removed Strafford's obstructions, encouraged manufactures of every description, and gave entire liberty of trade. The vice of Ireland was idleness; therefore, by all means, he stimulated industry. He abolished license, which the Irish miscalled liberty. He gave them, instead, the true liberty of law and wise discretion; and he refused to sacrifice to English selfishness any single real benefit which it was in his power to confer."

With the death of Cromwell this exceptional period of Ireland's history ended. Up to the time of Cromwell, and since his death, the story of misrule in Ireland has had but two phases and no interruption. Says Mr. Froude: "England, to her misfortune, has never been able to persevere long in any one policy toward Ireland. She tries coercion, till impatience with the cost, and a sense of the discredit, produce a hope that coercion is no longer needed, or a belief that it has been a mistake from the beginning. Conciliation follows, and compromise and concession and apology. The strain is taken off, the anarchy revives, and again, with monotonous uniformity, there is a fresh appeal to the sword." The whole volume before us is the record of this miserable vacillation, and of the miseries which it produced. If it demonstrates the incapacity of the ignorant and turbulent Irish chiefs to maintain their independence, it also demonstrates none the less clearly, that the chronic wretchedness of Ireland is in a large measure due to the refusal of England to adopt or carry out a well-defined policy. The Catholic Party will attack it with the bitterness and contempt of facts which has been notably shown by Father Tom Burke, and the narrow-minded Englishman who mistakes self-conceit for patriotism, will regard Mr. Froude as a destitute fault-finder, who objects both to Irish independence and to English rule. The candid reader, however, cannot refuse to admit the inexorable logic of Mr. Froude's facts, and though he may insist that the theory of human rights upon which the historian justifies the conquest of Ireland has its ultimate issue in the simpler doctrines of Cæsarism, he will not dispute that resistance to English rule, since the last hope that such resistance could be successful vanished, has been and yet is the curse of the country.

There is no need at this late day to praise the literary execution of an historical work from the pen of Mr. Froude. His latest volume has all the qualities which made his *History of England* so deservedly popular. His skill as a narrator, his power as a painter of historical incident, the vividness with which the portraits of the men and women of a past age stand out upon his canvas; the incisive brevity of his sentences, their transparent charm, and the flashes of occasional sarcasm which gleam among them, are all found in his *History of the English in Ireland*. The work is one of peculiar fascination for the reader, and the appearance of the second volume will be expected with even more interest than that with which the public formerly looked for the successive volumes of his *History of England*.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Meeting of the Commission to Propose Amendments—Permanent Organization.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Commission to propose amendments to the Constitution met in the Common Council Chamber at 10 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Hon. G. Hilton Scribner. Secretary of State. Prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Clark.

The roll was called and all the members of the Commission, except Messrs. Brooks, Kernan, and Howland, answered. The oath of office was administered by the Secretary of State, who then announced that his offices were terminated, and expressed his wishes for successful action on the part of the Commission.

Mr. Leavenworth moved that Hon. Lucius Robinson be chosen temporary Chairman, which was agreed to, and Mr. Robinson, on taking the chair, briefly addressed the Commission

On motion of R. H. Pruyn, Hiram Calkins was chosen temporary Secretary.

On motion of Wm. Cassidy, the Commission took a recess, in order to consult as to the selection of a permanent organization.

On reassembling, Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, was chosen permanent President, and Hiram Calkins, of New-York, Clerk.

Mr. Bradley moved that one copy of Hough's *American Constitutions*, in two volumes, be ordered and provided for each member of the Commission and the Clerk.

It was finally made the duty of a committee to learn the cost of the books.

Mr. Cassidy moved that the Commission take a recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Leavenworth thought it best to remain in session to complete the preliminaries, and Mr. Cassidy withdrew his motion.

On motion of Mr. Opdyke, the law creating the Commission was then read.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Commission adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Wallkill Bank Robbery—Examination of the President—A Postponement.

The examination in the case of ex-Senator William Moffat Graham, President of the Wallkill National Bank at Middletown, N. Y., who was arrested on a charge of complicity with Charles H. Horton, the Cashier, in a defalcation of $100,000, was to have been proceeded with, yesterday morning, before United States Commissioner Osborn. The District-Attorney moved to adjourn the matter until Friday. Counsel for Mr. Graham opposed the motion, on the ground that a man had no right to cause the arrest of another on "information and belief," and then not be ready when the accused demanded an investigation. He was willing to leave it to Mr. Graham's neighbors and friends who were present to say whether a sick man, should be locked up. Nothing, to prove his client's guilt had been shown.

Commissioner Osborn said that he could not assume to conduct the examination without the assistance of the District-Attorney, and he would have to adjourn the investigation until Friday morning. At the same time he thought that the defendant was entitled to a trial at the earliest possible opportunity. He denied the motion to release the prisoner on his own recognizance, but, by consent of the acting District-Attorney, reduced his bail from $20,000 to $5,000, with the understanding that it is to be again increased, if, upon examination, any proof of his guilt appears.

Horton, the fugitive cashier, who is said to have been the real criminal, ran for Congress at the recent election, on the Democratic ticket, in the Sullivan and Orange County District. He spent much money in the canvass. It is supposed that much of the stolen money went to pay Horton's electioneering expenses.

German Immigration.

The directors of the German Immigrant Society, Mr. Sigismund Kaufmann presiding, met yesterday at No. 13 Broadway. During the past month 10,450 German immigrants were landed at this port, being an excess of 1,170 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The whole number of German immigrants landed at Castle Garden since the 1st of January amounted to 131,886, an increase of 43,409 as compared with last year. The Relief Committee during the past month expended $731 in aid of immigrants, and the sum of $1,000 was appropriated to be used for the same purpose during the present month. The Treasurer reported a balance of $4,466 in the Treasury, exclusive of the capital funds of the Society.

Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon, at No. 74 Wall-street.

The Committee on Rooms and Property were authorized to complete the lease of the building corner of Wall and Water streets, and, upon their report of its being prepared, the President and Secretary were directed to sign the same.

The report of the Delegates to the National Board of Trade was received, and referred to the Committee on Statistics.

The following preamble and resolutions, proposed by Mr. Knevals, were then adopted:

Whereas, The interests of the trade represented by this Board demand greater facilities for moving freight from this City to the West, and whereas, the State authorities are taking measures looking to the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the encouragement of steam transportation on the same; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board do hereby express their great interest in this movement, and ask for the earnest co-operation of kindred organizations of this City, with a view of bringing this subject before the State and National Legislatures, and, if possible, urge it to an early favorable result.

Resolved, That the Committee on Trade and Statistics be requested to consider the whole subject of Western freights, and to represent this Board in any conferences that may be held with other similar organizations, and report to the Board the result of their efforts.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

Bushwick-Avenue and South Fourth-Street Railroad Stables Destroyed—Ten Incendiary Fires in a Month.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Quigley, the watchman of the Bushwick-avenue and South Fourth-street Railroad stables, discovered fire on the outside of the clapboards of the car-house, at the corner of Bushwick-avenue and Monroe-street. As the car-house was a frame building, and the place selected by the incendiaries—for there is no doubt from the Fire Marshal's investigation that the fire was their work—was so near the paint-shop that in a very few moments the flames obtained a firm hold, and, before any of the fire-engines could arrive, had communicated with the adjoining brick stable, in which there were at the time over a hundred horses. In the car-house were seventeen cars, all of which were burned, entailing a loss of $17,000. Every effort was made by the watchman and police to rescue the horses, but in spite of all their endeavors, seventy-five of the animals were burned to death. The scenes were distressing in the extreme. When the lurid glare of the conflagration lit up the neighborhood, people were for some time in doubt as to the cause, therefore the stables were kept fast, and the unfortunate animals within were scorched and baked before any aid could reach them. Frantic with pain and terror, they leaped and whinnied, and gave vent to their peculiar cries of terror. Those who came to the spot first describe the animals' demonstrations and piteous shrieks as appalling. The commotion within the stables after the horses broke loose was frightful; and when at last the firemen arrived and the doors were opened, the surviving animals, half mad with pain, ran away over the lots, and have not yet been all recovered. Several were taken during the fire to the Sixth Precinct Police Station, and others were captured in different parts of the city. Thirty sets of harness were lost, the estimated value being about $1,000. The paint-shop was also destroyed, causing a further loss of over $1,200. The value of the buildings destroyed is about $90,000, making a total loss of $54,000, partially insured. The President, Mr. A. M. Bliss, says he has lost everything except the road-bed and a few horses, and cannot start again in less than three months. The loss in horse-flesh is said to be about $15,000.

OTHER INCENDIARY FIRES.

At a very early hour, yesterday morning, a fire broke out at the rear of the premises No. 805 Broadway, Brooklyn, in a one-story frame building, owned and occupied by Jacob Klein as a weiss-beer brewery and stable. The loss on stock was about $1,500, and on building $1,000. From the testimony taken before Fire Marshal Keady, there is no doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin, as no light of any kind had been used in that part of the building since Thanksgiving Day.

On Tuesday night a fire was discovered in a stable, No. 425 Baltic-street, near Bond, but was speedily extinguished without serious loss. From the location of the fire in the building, there was not the slightest doubt in the mind of the Fire Marshal that an attempt at incendiarism had been fortunately frustrated.

TEN AUTHENTICATED INCENDIARY FIRES.

From the records of Fire Marshal Keady, it has been ascertained that there have been ten well-authenticated cases of incendiarism since Nov. 1, the authors of which have not yet been discovered. From the location of these fires—all occurring in an unpeopled part of the city, and distant from fire-engine stations—it is evident that some organized system has been adopted for the destruction of property. In view of the facts thus presented, the Fire Marshal held a consultation with the Police Commissioners as to the best means of stopping the infamous work. What the Commissioners intend to do is not yet known. The nearest engine-house to the fires is about a mile distant, and although the Fire Commissioners have asked for more apparatus, the Board of Estimate refused to grant the request, leaving this large district almost entirely unprotected either by firemen or police. The Fire Commissioners have ordered three more Amoskeag engines, to be used in emergency; but three more are needed for this district alone, embracing the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, in which the majority of the following incendiary fires have occurred:

Nov. 1, No. 431 Hart-street; Nov. 1, No. 860 Broadway; Nov. 4, No. 16 Dodworth-street; Nov. 10, North Fifth-street, near Fourth; Nov. 16, No. 1,008 Lafayette-avenue; Nov. 20, No. 30 Monteith-street; Nov. 26, No. 151 Douglass-street; Dec. 3, No. 806 Broadway; Dec. 3, No. 425 Baltic-street; Dec. 4, Bushwick-avenue, corner of Monroe-street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.

Another Suit in New-Jersey—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Court of Chancery at Trenton.

The charter of the Stanhope Railroad, passed by the New-Jersey Legislature at its last session, has given rise to a long series of contests in the Courts of New-Jersey, one of which came before Vice-Chancellor Dodd yesterday. The Stanhope Railroad was authorized to build a road and carry passengers from Stanhope, in Morris County, to New-York "and elsewhere." The passage of the charter was procured by the incorporators of the National Railway Company, who were ostensibly working for the passage of a bill in the avowed interest of the National Company. The Stanhope bill was read before both Houses, passed by a large majority, and received the signature of Gov. Parker before either the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's agents or any of the members conceived the true import of the bill. Thus, the privileges which companies, organized under different names had been seeking for years, were granted to an obscure railroad company without cost or consideration. The National Railway Company immediately withdrew the bills, whose passage they had asked of the Legislature, and, when that body had adjourned, it was found that all that had been sought by that company had been granted to the Stanhope Company, whose incorporators were in league with those of the National Railway. As soon as the latter company commenced operations looking to the building of the Stanhope charter, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company came into the Court of Chancery and asked for a temporary injunction to restrain the National Railway Company from proceeding with their work, and an order for them to show cause why the injunction should not be made peremptory. The latter order was issued by Vice-Chancellor Dodd, sitting in the place of Chancellor Zabriskie, and the case came early in the month of October before the Court for argument. The National Railway Company presented their defense and asked for a decision, but, on account of the absence of counsel of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, the case was again and again postponed, until on Tuesday last it came before the Court for argument.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company were represented by ex-Chancellor Williamson, Senator Stockton, Theodore Cuyler of Philadelphia, and Howard & Co. The National Company have for counsel Attorney-General Gilchrist, Courtlandt Parker, C. Shipman, Robert S. Green, and J. D. Banghart.

The first day, Tuesday, and the second, yesterday, were consumed in the reading of the complaint and affidavits supporting it, and the defendants' answer with its accompanying documents.

The attendance in the Court-room yesterday was larger than has been seen in the Court of Chancery since the first hearing of the great case of Black and others in their suit against the directors of the United Companies last year. The case which is now being heard excites great interest throughout the State, and the decision of the Vice-Chancellor, although it can hardly be expected to conclude the case, will be anxiously looked for.

An Old Swindle Revived.

Much annoyance has been experienced by merchants and business men generally, in this City, at the nefarious operations of a rang of swindlers, who use their names for the purpose of fraud. The plan is a simple one. A well-dressed man usually appears in some village or town, and in a few days makes the acquaintance of citizens under the guise of a traveling agent for some New-York firm. As soon as the swindler has secured the confidence of these people he expresses a desire to cash a check, drawn by his employers on a City bank, in order that he may be kept in funds for traveling expenses. The citizen thus appealed to seldom hesitates to introduce the stranger to the officials of the local bank, who readily cash the check and send it on to the City for payment. As soon as the check arrives at the bank whose name it bears, the signature is discovered to be a false one, no attempt having been made at imitating the original. The check is often refused payment because there is no account kept, so that, in either case, the rural bank suffers. The fact that no forgery is committed reduces the swindle to the level of the confidence game, though it leads to more dissatisfaction and misunderstanding than can be easily repaired. It is estimated that thousands of dollars have been secured by these operations during the past few weeks, and as the swindlers invariably disappear before the fraud is discovered, no redress can be obtained. The best remedy is for banks in the country to refuse such checks, as City merchants do not give checks in handfuls to agents, and usually do business through regular channels.

THE CITY FUNDS.

Complete Statement of the Moneys Paid During 1872.

The First Ten Months' Expenses Given in Bulk.—The Expenditures for November—

Grand Total, $24,979,276 76.

The following is the regular monthly statement of amount of warrants drawn, and for what purposes, against the City and County Treasury, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1872, inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to $53,238,198 08; also a comparative statement of the City and County debt on the 1st January and 30th November, 1872, with statement of stocks issued during that period, and for what purposes:

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN.

On City Account.

	To 31st Octo-ber.	In No-vember.
Arching cut in Fourth-avenue..	$4,178 50	.....
Assessment bonds.....	85,000 00	.....
Assessment fund.....	439,173 98	246 77
Arrearages of 1871, and printing bills prior to 1871.....	3,362,629 37	30,963 33
Board of Apportionment and Audit.....	12,962 00	5,973 09
Board of Apportionment, Expenses of.....	295 00	74 50
Contract Commission, Expenses of (chap. 550, laws 1872).....	1,434 50	1,748 79
Consolidated debt fund.....	500,000 00	148,837 50
Cleaning streets under contract.	194,313 00	.....
Cleaning streets under Police Department.....	619,472 61	75,000 00
City contingencies.....	75 00	.....
Charges on arrears of assessments.....	5,000 00	.....
Donations, special, to tax levy of 1870.....	5,000 00	.....
Duplicate assessments paid.....	24,812 53	.....
Dep. of Public Parks.....	1,887 37	180 25
Dep. of Docks.....	2,904,791 39	190,769 65
Dep. of Public Works.....	580,000 00	35,000 00
Dep. of Public Instruction.....	4,168,123 26	310,029 84
Dep. of Taxes.....	2,878,790 00	300,000 00
Dep. of Finance.....	1,716,534 00	.....
Dep. of Health.....	276,967 42	28,818 60
Dep. of Public Charities and Correction.....	188,719 16	13,424 14
Excise licenses.....	1,160,778 00	1,000 00
Errors and delinquencies.....	23,336 71	5,347 98
Fourth-avenue improvement..	34 00	.....
Free floating baths.....	13,974 45	.....
Fire fighting.....	1,284 67	734 00
Fire Department.....	714,374 10	80,578 64
Founding Hospital, support of foundlings.....	71,794 93	8,020 90
Floating funded debt stock, annual installment.....	130,783 33	.....
Interest on City stocks and bonds.....	4,518,589 97	142,265 98
Intimate estates.....	2,072 01	.....
Judgments.....	151,573 54	5,972 29
Law Department and contingencies.....	40,475 77	4,008 30
Municipal correction, Bureau of.....	22,494 64	4,041 65
New-York bridge.....	398,000 00	.....
Printing for Departments, Civil and Police Courts.....	13,986 12	741 85
Public buildings, construction and repairs.....	6,355 97	558 58
Public education stock, annual installment.....	4,857 36	.....
Removing night-soil and dead animals.....	49,150 00	5,750 00
Real estate, expenses of.....	960 56	.....
Revenue bonds of 1871.....	5,479,100 00	.....
Revenue bonds of 1872, paid.....	470,000 00	3,540,700 00
Revenue bonds of 1874, paid.....	.....	550,000 00
Remission of assessments on church property.....	9,873 43	3,654 97
Stationery and blank books, Departments, Civil and Police Courts.....	6,449 28	528 55
Salaries, advertising, and contingencies, Legislative Department.....	184,204 03	23,650 21
Salaries, advertising, and contingencies, Mayor's Office....	27,496 61	2,866 17
Salaries, advertising, and contingencies, Board of Assessors.....	21,537 32	2,291 63
Salaries and contingencies, Department of Buildings.....	51,680 28	6,916 37
Salaries and contingencies, City Courts.....	165,643 88	18,002 00
Salaries and contingencies, Judiciary.....	65,080 91	12,974 98
Salaries and contingencies, Board of Revision and Correction.....	1,499 98	186 66
Reimbursement of trust funds.	.....	251 82
Tax Commissioners, expenses of office.....	2,203 43	.....
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds No. 8 paid.....	500,000 00	.....
Mrs. Wyatt's claim, special act, chapter 229, laws 1872.....	5,000 00	.....
Total.....	$82,152,442 38	$3,848,990 43
		32,152,442 38
Total on City account.....		$36,001,432 81

On County Account.

Advertising, Commissioner of Jurors.....	134 00	.....
Arrearages of 1871.....	831,194 29	6,529 19
Armories and drill-rooms.....	63,507 50	34,400 00
Asylums and reformatory institutions.....	371,506 75	61,459 81
Cleaning and supplies, County offices.....	54,349 46	7,137 80
Contingencies, District Attorney's office.....	2,521 50	.....
Contingencies, County.....	2,752 00	58 55
Commissioners of Record, Expenses of.....	547 78	432 72
Care and maintenance Mc-Comb's Dam Bridge, (Claim No. 71).....	2,091 34	.....
Common schools, For State.....	1,269,156 70	.....
Consolidated debt fund.....	7,587 30	223,158 32
Coroner's fees.....	46,892 98	26,270 66
County Clerk's office, repairing and preserving records.....	1,225 00	.....
Copying records, office Court of Common Pleas.....	387 50	.....
Disbursements and fees, County officers and witnesses.....	1,000 00	.....
Election expenses.....	82,956 00	.....
Incumbrances in Harlem, removal of.....	300 00	.....
Interest on County stocks and bonds.....	1,803,256 87	56,333 36
Jury fees.....	23,333 00	.....
Lighting and heating County offices.....	1,504 20	338 57
New County Court-house.....	46,371 60	3,122 73
Printing for Legislative Department.....	1,743 22	668 13
Printing for Executive Department and Judiciary.....	7,220 20	2,326 41
Repairing County offices and buildings.....	4,557 25	39 50
Revenue bonds, 1871, paid.....	890,000 00	.....
Revenue bonds, 1872, paid.....	150,000 00	1,702,100 00
Rents.....	5,425 00	1,975 00
Stationery, law and blank books.	11,234 58	680 37
Support of prisoners in County Jail.....	543 50	14,483 13
State Taxes of 1871.....	3,081,601 85	.....
State taxes of 1872.....	.....	3,500,000 00
Salaries, Executive Department	145,389 02	15,903 94
Salaries, Judiciary Department	603,727 23	32,816 89
Salaries, Legislative Department.....	28,750 00	3,083 22
Total.....	$9,543,667 02	$5,693,01a 25
		9,543,667 02
Total account of County.....		$15,236,685 27
Aggregate total of warrants on City and County account.....		$53,238,118 08

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

	Dec. 31, '71.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 30,'72.
City Debt.			
Payable from taxation.....	$35,180,092	$39,305,592 01	$39,528,892 01
Payable from Sinking Fund	22,819,216	24,150,663 50	24,150,663 50
Tempo ary...	14,944,000	16,327,372 30	16,727,372 30
Revenue bds.	5,479,100	15,241,997 55	10,549,497 55
County Debt.			
Payable from taxation....	$29,239,300	$29,896,104 46	$29,977,404 46
Revenue bds.	890,000	5,356,300 00	2,916,700 00
Total.....	$108,551,708	$130,678,029 82	$123,847,229 82
Less Sinking Fund.....	20,182,322	22,035,387 41	23,159,368 43
Total.....	$88,369,386	$108,642,642 41	$100,6 7,861 39
Cash in City and County Treasury.....			$7,742,393 51
Cash in Sinking Funds.....			$1,465,609 26

During the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1872, bonds and stocks have been issued on account of Assessment Fund, payable from assessments to be collected..... 1,911,800 00
Arrearages of 1871..... 3,791,700 00
Appropriations of and for 1872, payable from taxes of 1872 being collected..... 11,809,100 00
New-York County Court-house..... 140,200 00
Croton water purposes..... 2,235,800 00
Docks..... 1,000,000 00
Public school buildings..... 480,000 00
Public works, sewer repair and other purposes..... 568,800 00
New-York Bridge..... 398,000 00
Riot damages..... 7,204 48
Consolidated stock—assessments vacated..... 500,000 00
Public Parks..... 2,147,272 30
Total..... $24,979,276 76

The above stocks and bonds were issued in accordance with special laws for works in progress; assessment bonds, account of improvements being made, and to be repaid by assessments to be collected; revenue bonds, in anticipation of the Tax Levy of 1872, and on account of arrearages of 1871, and advertising claims prior to 1871, as authorized by chapter 1, 9, 39 and 375, laws of 1872.

New Arms for the Prussian Forces.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns that recent experiments with a converted pattern of needle-gun served out to portions of the Prussian infantry, have caused many officers seriously to doubt whether there will really be anything gained by changing this improved form of the familiar Zündnadelgewehr for the higher class of breech-loader with which it has been all but determined on to supersede the national arm.

"The experiments in question were carried out in a number of battalions at different stations, and were made in all cases at the extraordinary distances of 800, 1,000 and 1,200 paces. The targets used represented the heads of three lines of columns advancing at the respective ranges, but the depth of each imaginary column was increased with its distance, the front line being of the depth of two ranks, the second of three, the third of five. In order to test the penetrative power of the rifle, three sets of inch-boarding, with a foot between each, were erected in rear of the third line of targets. The practice was carried out by all ranks indiscriminately, two companies at a time being rallied on; each man firing ten rounds independently at the ordinary skirmishing rate, and half of the party lying down. The result was found to average forty per cent. hits out of every 100 shots fired, some battalions scoring fifty per cent., with many hits in the third line. The bullets that missed this cover usually went through the first two sets of boarding, but stuck in the third. A special shooting class of two officers from each infantry regiment attended a course of instruction in this remodeled weapon last month at Spandau."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The death of M. St. Amant, once a celebrated chess-player, is announced.

The Russian Government has decided to re-establish the harbor of Poti, on the Black Sea.

At Lisbon, authority had been given to add another important link to the chain of submarine telegraph communication—the Portuguese Minister of Public Works having sanctioned the laying of a cable from Lisbon to the Brazils, and of a duplicate cable from Lisbon to England.

The Italian Government has recently given France to understand that, Greece still hesitating to come to terms in the Laurium affair, they had, perhaps, both better break off diplomatic intercourse with the recusant State. France, however, refuses, it is believed, to entertain any such idea.

Of the eight new pontoon bridges building over the Rhine, between Elsass and Baden, that at Hüningen has just been opened, and, on an average, is crossed by 6,000 passengers per week. While Elsass was French there was but the one bridge, at Strasburg, along the whole length of the Province.

It is reported that four of the recently-constructed Russian eleven-inch steel guns have burst upon proof with ordinary battering charges, and that the Russian authorities have directed that future trials shall be done with powder charges not exceeding one-tenth the weight of the projectile fired.

It is stated that at the time of the three Emperors' conference the ex-King of Naples sent M. de Canofari, one of his former Ministers, to Berlin to induce the assembled sovereigns to intercede in his behalf with King Victor Emmanuel. His petition was that his private property might be restored to him, and, with having been communicated to those whom it concerns at Rome, there seems to be some prospect of its being fulfilled, provided the ex-King engages to abstain from all political agitation.

Messrs. Krebs & Co., of Cologne, write to the English newspapers: "As the tunnelling through the St. Gothard must be considered as a national undertaking, we imagine it will interest your readers to learn that the first order for twenty-five tons of 'lithotracteur' has been given us, under our contract for supplying this explosive for the blasting operations. To form an idea of the work to be accomplished, and of the hardness of the stone to be cut through, it is supposed that twenty-five tons of this most powerful explosive, over 1,500 tons will be required."

The English newspapers learn that Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, of Dutton Hall, near Preston, Lancashire, has placed her mansion at the disposal of such members of the Jesuit body as may be driven to England from Germany, and that a considerable number of Jesuit fathers and lay and ecclesiastical students are expected to arrive before Christmas. Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton (says *Catholic Opinion*) has received many anonymous letters threatening to burn down her house should the Jesuits be received within its walls. Some three-quarters of a century ago the mansion of Scarisbrick Hall, in Lancashire, was in like manner placed at the disposal of the Jesuits who were driven from France at the time of the first Revolution, by its owners the Welds, into whose hands it had come by marriage from the Shrewsbumes, the heiress of that ancient house having married one of their ancestors, William Weld.

"Intelligence of a new health resort," says the *London Daily Telegraph*, "must always bring comfort and hope to those who suffer from, or who are menaced—even in the incipient stages—by that terrible disease, consumption, the scourge and terror of English life. 'Try Jericho,' is the latest crumb of counsel tendered to our *poitrinaires*. A correspondent has written to us enlarging in terms the highest terms the sanative claims of the historic Syrian town. In Canada, he points out, consumption is almost wholly unknown, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere; but this boon is counteracted by the extreme cold in Winter, which induces bronchitic complaints to a serious extent. Now, the air of Syria is as dry as that of the Dominion, while the climate of its 'Ghor' is never cold. Jericho and Petra, it is said, may dispute the palm of eligibility as a residence for persons with delicate lungs; but the preference, genuinely, must be given to the former, as most accessible—being distant, indeed, only a few miles from Jerusalem."

A telegram from Vienna announces the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh at Gemunden, where the royal family of Hadover is at present residing. According to *Galignani* the journey of his Royal Highness is said to have a matrimonial object, and already the approaching betrothal of the English Princess to a daughter of King George is spoken of. If the news of that alliance should be verified, the marriage would be a family one, for the reigning dynasty of Great Britain is of the House of Hanover. The union would, at the same time, be a political one, for the Prince is presumptive heir to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, just as the Guelph dynasty has rights of succession to the Duchy of Brunswick. King George has two daughters—Princess Frederica, born in 1848, and Princess Maria, born in 1859.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "Some years ago Prince Bismarck and Count Beust agreed at Gastein to cause inquiries to be made in their respective States into the condition of the laboring classes, and to exchange the results of this *enquete*. To carry out this understanding some Austrian and Prussian counsellors have recently met here, and are now engaged in communicating to each other statistics and other materials collected for the purpose. The conference is regarded as rather superfluous here as well as at Vienna. In the first place, if the gentlemen intrusted with the task have eagnt else to do than to compare notes, it is very improbable they will do it so effectively as it might be done by the scholars and experts were the reports published; and secondly, even the comparing of notes cannot be of much use, as, with the exception of a province or two, the state of Austrian society is too different from the Prussian to admit of being placed side by side."

According to the biographical work published by M. Armand Chevalier under the title *Nos Députés*, the French National Assembly contains two princes, (Orleans,) seven dukes, thirty marquises, fifty-two counts, seventeen viscounts, eighteen barons, and ninety-seven other noblemen. Classed according to occupations, there are 163 landed proprietors, 155 barristers, 48 manufacturers, contractors, and iron-masters, 45 officers of the army, 35 judges or former judges, 28 engineers, 23 medical men, 21 professors, 19 notaries and ex-notaries, 18 wholesale warehousemen, 14 naval officers, 10 attorneys, 5 bankers, 2 ship-owners, 2 apothecaries, 1 bishop, 1 parish priest, 1 Protestant clergyman, 1 silk-spinner, 1 chiseler, 1 former compositor, 1 silk-weaver, 1 dealer in jewelry, 1 ex-tax-collector, and 1 dealer in soft goods. The rest of the deputies are *savants*, journalists, authors, and officials of former Governments. M. Pory-Papy, the Deputy for Martinique, is a negro.

A news-letter from Cabul, which appears in the Delhi *Gazette*, reports that a merchant had received the following letter from his agent at Khiva: "The Russian troops besieged the city of Oorgunge or Khiva, and took it after fighting. Twelve thousand men on

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Voice from the Kitchen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I believe it is an act of rare occurrence for a servant-girl to use the pen in the defense of her class, the weapon generally used by her for that purpose being her tongue. Having read in a recent copy of your paper an article entitled "Kitchen *vs.* Parlor," I respectfully ask for a space in the columns of your paper through which to make known publicly a few thoughts which your editorial called forth from my mind.

You opened the above-named article by saying the tyranny of servant girls is well known to every housekeeper, and then you open a perfect invective against all servant girls, and make them appear as a class of beings more to be dreaded than any other class on the face of the earth.

Not one word in the whole of your article was in favor of poor "Bridget"—nothing which would encourage her or make her feel more interest in the welfare of her employers—but, on the contrary, every word only tends to create a feeling of discouragement, and even less interest in her labor, for she is made to feel, by your tirade against her, that it is useless for her to try to do right, when there is no praise nor a word of encouragement given her for her effort.

Now, Mr. Editor, had you devoted the same time and space in giving servant girls good, sound, practical advice, pointing out to them their duty as servants, telling them how to act and become more deserving of the confidence and esteem of their masters and mistresses, how to spend profitably in the house time which is spent outside with associates who are never of any moral nor intellectual benefit to their minds, you certainly would have made such an article productive of great good to the hundreds of masters, mistresses, and servants who chanced to read it, besides bringing down upon your head many hearty blessings and good wishes for your timely and good advice.

How strange it is to me to see good, Christian men and women devoting time, talents, and money, in their zeal for the moral, intellectual, and spiritual welfare of the far-off heathen, when right here in their very midst, yea, even in their very families, are human beings, as much worthy and deserving of their kindness and interest in them as the heathen in India. The condition of many poor servant girls is almost quite as deplorable as the heathen.

How many servant girls there are in this City who have never received even the rudiment of an education who do not even know A from B. I ask, is not the intellectual condition of such servant girls nearly as bad as that of the heathen? And yet, their masters and mistresses, who are constantly aiding the condition morally of the heathen of India and other countries, never think of improving the condition of the minds of their servants.

The truth is, masters nor mistresses do not feel interest enough in the moral, intellectual, or spiritual welfare of their servants. They are too much inclined to look upon "Bridget" as a kind of machine, and not a human being with feelings common with their own,) made to perform the drudgery of the entire family, a thing void of feeling, and therefore can be spoken to and abused, as suits the feelings of the family. Now, does the thought never enter the minds of employers that the greater interest they take and exercise in the welfare of their servants, the greater will be the desire of their servants to obey them and do right? What good can possibly come from constantly complaining, finding faults, and, worse than all, speaking ill of, and exposing to strangers every wrong act and every evil trait in the characters of servant girls.

How can we love or respect persons who we know speak unkindly and ill of us in our absence? Oh, that some man or woman who has human feelings in their heart, and who spend time and talent in their desire to benefit the human race, would ascend the rostrum, or wield the pen, in behalf of poor defenseless servants, and in giving them counsel relating to the duties and obligations which they owe to their masters and mistresses, and the duties of the latter to the former. Who could measure the good to such an act? Such counsel, would have had Mr. Froude made use of his talents and intellectual abilities in work of that kind, he certainly would have received the blessings of every Irish servant in the land instead of the disrespect and ill-treatment which he met with from Boston servant-girls. "BRIDGET."

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872.

The Recovery of Small Claims.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to call your attention to the uselessness of the District or Justice's Court in this City as a means for the collection of small sums. As the law of fees stands in this Court, a claim of $10, $15, or $20 is swallowed by the time of rendering judgment. The creditor pays $1 for the summons, $1 for its service, $1 50 as trial fee, $1 for stenographer's fee, and say $1 for affidavits and witnesses' fees—thus leaving less than $5 for the creditor's attorney. Now if the judgment shall be collected, the creditor will get but half of his claim; if it shall prove noncollectable he loses the whole claim and $10 besides.

The Legislature should organize these Courts upon the plan of the "small courts" of some of our sister States—giving them jurisdiction of the person and property in controversy, and avoid the senseless technical questions often now arising in that behalf, and making the fees one-third less than they now are.

We need Courts by which small claims may be collected for small fees. CURIA.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872.

Another Complaint from a Railroad Traveler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two editorials have appeared in your paper recently, that involve a subject of the greatest importance to the public at large, and especially that portion of the community who spend considerable time every day in railroad cars, in transit from their homes to their business and returning. I refer to your articles on "Railroad Robbers," in the edition of Sunday, Nov. 24, which should be printed in letters of crimson and put into the hands of every legislator in the country. There is scarcely a day passes on which there is not some outrage committed on helpless passengers on the Morris and Essex Road. The rule that makes tickets good only one way is often enforced to the robbing of innocent passengers of nearly double fare. A case came under my observation some time ago. A lady on the morning train from Orange to New-York handed the conductor her ticket; it was half of an excursion ticket, purchased in New-York the evening before; the handed it back, saying: "Madam, this is the wrong end of your ticket." She said she did not know anything about that; on going out the evening before, she handed the conductor her whole ticket, and he had detached the other portion, kept it, and handed this part back to her, which she supposed was all right. The conductor would not take her ticket, because it said from New-York to Orange, and compelled her to pay forty cents fare from Orange to New-York. The price of her excursionticket was fifty cents, and the single rate of fare from Orange to New-York was thirty cents—ten cents extra for not having purchased a ticket before entering the cars. This lady was a stranger, and had visited Orange to look for a permanent home. She was so disgusted with the dishonesty of the railroad management, that she concluded to leave Orange alone. We want Congress to pass a general law to protect railroad travelers from robbery and abuse by railroad officials. J.

ORANGE, N. J., Monday, Dec. 2, 1872.

Salt Water for the Prevention of Fires.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent articles in relation to the danger of extensive conflagrations in this City, and the importance of making more preparation to prevent them than we now have, are timely. Something should be done at once for the security of the City. At present, we have it from the highest authority, that in the most important quarters of the City there is an inadequate supply of Croton water to overcome a fire once well under way. A resort to the waters of the rivers has been suggested, and the plan of having pumping engines and reservoirs of the salt water to meet the deficiency. To do this by means of very powerful pumps and iron distributing pipes would require a considerable time and a very large outlay. The estimate of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, recently published, gives it at nearly thirty million dollars. He, however, suggests a plan which may be put into operation at once and at comparatively trifling expense:

"That every steam-vessel plying in this harbor which uses Croton water shall only be supplied with water on the condition that they carry a steam-pump, with the necessary hose connections, which shall have a capacity of throwing 100,000 gallons of water an hour, at an elevation of 200 feet, if their boilers are of sufficient capacity to furnish steam for so large a pump; and if their boilers are not of such capacity, a pump as large as the boiler can furnish steam for to pump water under 200 feet head, and that proper regulations be established, which will compel them to furnish their boats to perform service when required by the Fire Department, in case of a large fire."

The expense of a pump of the largest size required would not exceed $10,000. This might be supplied by the City to each of the ferry-boats plying on the Hudson and East Rivers, and kept in order for immediate service under proper regulations. In case of an extensive fire, one or more boats with their pumps could be moored as near to them as practicable, and if the fire were within 500 feet of the wharf, it would, by means of hose, be capable of throwing water directly upon it, and if too remote to set directly upon it, three or four of them could furnish abundant water up to any portion of the centre line between the two rivers for the supply of the fire-engines. The plan needs no delay. The pumps could be obtained and fixed on the boats in a very short time. Should only ten boats be fitted with such pumps, five on the Hudson and five on the East River, at an expense of $100 000, they would together have a capacity for supplying 1,000 000 gallons of water per hour in case of a fire. If there are objections to the plan they should be suggested. If there are none, the City is at hazard every day until it be carried out. SUBSCRIBER.

Fair Play.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper, this morning, I notice a letter from "Sufferer," complaining of stage-drivers chewing tobacco and holding the change in their mouths. There is a very simple remedy for his complaint. The companies all sell tickets at both ends of their routes, and the drivers of one line are generally willing to take those of any other line. If, however, it is not convenient to get tickets, it is easy to have ten-cent stamps to pay with. If "Sufferer" would try to put himself in the driver's place for a few moments—hands cold, slippery pavement, crowded street, have to make change for ten cents out of a $1 or $2 bill, (perhaps at night,) I think he would try to have the right amount ready, and not wish to deprive the hardest-worked set of men in the City of the poor consolation of a "chew of tobacco."

A DECK PASSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 4—11 A. M.—Money easier; the street rate is 5¼@5⅝ ℘ cent. and the Bank of England rate is 6 ℘ cent. Consols opened at 91¾@91⅝ for money, and 91⅝@91¾ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady: 1867 Issue 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅝, 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 88½. Erie Railway Shares, 42¾.

1 P. M.—Consols for money, 91¾@91⅝; for the account, 91¾@91⅝. Erie Railway shares, 42¾.

PARIS, Dec. 4—Noon.—Rentes 52f. 97c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—11 A. M.—Cotton.—The market opened firm. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Middling Uplands for December at 9¾d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 40s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

5 P. M.—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Uplands, for February, at 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, for January, at 10d.

Evening.—Bacon, 41s. ℘ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Dec. 4—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 10s. ℘ ton. Common Resin, 11s. 9d.@12s. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—Sugar nominal. Exchange active; on United States 60 days currency, 8@8¼ premium; short sight, 10@10¼ premium; 60 days, gold, 21@21¼ premium; short sight, 23¼@23¾ premium; on London, 35@35¾ premium; on Paris, 16@16¼ premium.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—Cattle—The receipts of today were 1,445 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,343 head, or 126 cars; against 2,576 head for the same time last week. The market was strong at yesterday's prices for good Cattle, with but little inquiry for common stock. The run this week was exceedingly large, and only sufficient to give life to trade, about 650 head were disposed of. Sales of 178 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,019 lbs. to 1,362 lbs., at $3 50@$4 75; 94 Indiana Stockers, ranging from 738 lbs. to 890 lbs., at $3 30@$4; 18 Indiana Cows and Heifers, averaging 1,030 lbs, at $3 75; 164 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,267 lbs. to 1,576 lbs. at $4 20@$4 90; 20 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,562 lbs., at $5; 20 Michigan Steers, averaging 1,035 lbs., at $4 25; 43 Texas Steers, averaging 1,117 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs.—The receipts today were 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,000 head, against 8,500 head for the same time last week. The market opened slow at ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices. But few buyers were in attendance; sales of 530 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 92 lbs. to 98 lbs., at $5 94 Indiana Sheep, averaging 95 lbs., at $4 75; 180 Michigan Sheep, averaging 139 lbs., at $5 50; 92 Canada Sheep, averaging 139 lbs., at $5 50; 51 Canada Lambs, averaging 91 lbs., at $6 50. Hogs—The receipts today were 4,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,900 head, against 19,100 head for the same time last week. The market was dull and dragging at yesterday's quotations, holders endeavoring to raise prices 10c. ℘ cwt., but buyers won't make an advance on yesterday's prices. Good Hogs rule at $4@$4 12½; extra select stock at a shade higher figures. Sales this morning of 500 head Ohio Hogs, averaging 210 lbs. at $4 12½; sales yesterday afternoon of 2,400 head Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 200 lbs. to 220 lbs., at $4 @$4 10.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Flour firm and in fair demand; stock light, most sales private. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring at $1 16@$1 16⅛; No. 2 Spring, $1 09¾; No. 3 Spring, 99c.@$1; Rejected, 87½c.@90c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30¾c.: Rejected, 29¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 24½c.: Rejected, 22c.@22¼c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2, 61¾c.@65c. Pork steady at $11 75@$11 87½, spot or December. Lard lower and in fair demand; 7½c., cash; 7¼c., January. Hams, in pickle, 8c.@10c.; green Hams easier, 6¼c.@7¼c. for 16 and 15 lb. averages. Other green Meats quiet and nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats, 15 to 25 days old, quoted at 3¾c.@5¼c., and 6c. for Shoulders. Short Rib, and Short Clear Rib, all loose, ¼c. higher packed. Whisky firmer at 88c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 36,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—Flour steady and firm; Extra Family, $6 25; No. 1, $7 25; Fancy, $9 25. Grain—Nothing done. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 40; Amber, $1 50; White, $1 55 for choice. Corn—New, 40c.; old Mixed, 42c.; White, 43c. Oats, in bulk on the track, 30c. Rye, 65c. Barley, 75c.@90c. Hogs held at $3 90@$4; packers offering $3 75@$3 87½; drovers remain firm and realize $3 90 for heavy; receipts, 8,000. Pork nominally $12 75. Bulk meats quiet; Shoulders, 4c.: Clear Rib, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c., loose and round lots. Green meats quiet. Hams, 7¾c. Lard steady; choice Leaf, 8c.; prime Steam, 8¼c.@8½c.; prime steam, 7¾c. Whisky steady at 88c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7 35@$7 50. Wheat in good demand at $1 52@$1 58; best grades scarce. Corn quiet; old, 42c.@43c.; new, 40c.@41c. Oats quiet at 27c.@28c. Rye firm at 58c.@60c. Barley dull and unchanged. Barley nominal. Pork—Sales at $12. Lard dull; Steam, 7¼c.@7¼c. Kettle, 7¾c.@7¾c. Bulk Meats in fair jobbing demand: Shoulders, 3½c.@4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.@ 6c.; Lesser demand for old Shoulders, 5c.; new Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured very firm, with a good demand, at 15¼c. Live Hogs steady at $3 65@$3 75. Whisky steady at 88c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 4.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand; advanced 3c.@3c.; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 55@$1 57½; seller December, $1 56@$1 57½; seller January, $1 56@$1 59½; No. 1 Red, $1 65; No. 2 do., $1 52½@$1 56. Corn steady at 38¾c. for High Mixed; New, 38¾c.@39½c.; Low Mixed, 37½; new, 36c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs held at $5. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—16,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Dec. 4.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet. Corn dull; sales of 2,100 bushels, in lots, at 86c. Barley quiet; prime Upstate Canada held at $1 02; Bay Quinte, $1 03@$1 06. Corn-meal, $1 25 for Bolted; $1 24 for Unbolted, ℘cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $21, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by Lake —19,400 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—Lake Imports—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 6,400 bushels; Corn, 89,600 bushels; Oats, 29,400 bushels. Rail shipments from elevators —Wheat, 34,100 bushels; Corn, 28,800 bushels; Oats, 29,400 bushels; Barley, 21,078 bushels. Flour—Western Spring, $7@$7 25; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $8@$9 50. Wheat quiet; sales in small lots No. 3 Chicago Spring, $1 23; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 35. Corn—Inactive; No. 2 held at 50c.; sales 5,000 bushels new Ohio at 47½c. Oats firm; No. 2 Western held at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo at 42c. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 14; No. 2, $1 08¾. Oats steady at 27c. for No. 2. Corn quiet and weak at 37c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and unchanged at 60c.@ for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 65c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, and 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 bushels Barley.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—Flour—Demand light and holders firm. Wheat in good demand; Extra, $1 75; No. 1 White, $1 54½@$1 56; Amber Michigan, $1 52@ $1 53. Corn very dull; sellers 42c. for New Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm at 30c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat better; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 65; No. 2 do. held at $1 50; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 50. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard White, in car lots, 23c.@ 23½c.; prime White, in car lots, 24c.@24½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Wheat—Market nominal. Rye firm and steady; State, 96c. from depot, and $1 from store. Corn quiet. Barley—Nothing doing. Oats dull, but firm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 37c. Resin quiet at $2 40 for Strained, and $2 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 25 for Hard, and $5 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $4.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Cotton active; prices higher; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 18¼c. @18¾c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 3,841 bales; gross, 5,857 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,665 bales; coastwise, 98 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 4,500 bales; stock, 147,981 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 4.—Cotton firm and advanced; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 2,253 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,315 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 1,800 bales; stock, 34,268 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Cotton firmer; Low Middling, 18¼c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 3,975 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,882 bales; to the Continent, 1,135 bales; coastwise, 1,076 bales; sales, 5,477 bales; stock, 79,922 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 4.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 1,934 bales; exports coastwise, 940 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 83,189 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—Cotton in good demand and firmer; Middling, 18¾c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 2,309 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,250 bales; coastwise, 2,174 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 31,729 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400	Western Union	75⅝	200	Erie Railway	53⅛
100	do	75⅝	400	do	53⅛
700	do	75⅝	400	do	53⅛
1800	do	75⅝	100	do	53
400	do	75⅝	400	Lake Shore	93½
100	do	75⅝	500	do	93⅝
100	do	b3. 75⅝	100	do	93⅝
100	do	75⅝	1900	do	93⅛
200	do	75⅝	300	do	c. 93⅝
100	do	75¼	200	do	s3. 93⅛
200	do	75⅜	300	do	93⅛
500	do	c. 75⅜	100	do	s3. 93⅛
1200	do	75⅜	600	Harlem	118
1000	do	75⅜	100	Rock Island	111⅛
500	W. U. C. & H	95½	100	do	s3. 111⅛
1000	do	95¼	100	do	s3. 111⅛
100	Con. Coal	47⅛	1800	do	111⅛
200	Pacific Mail	85½	200	do	b3. 111⅛
100	do	85⅝	900	do	112
900	do	87	100	do	c. 112
1000	do	87¼	300	do	112⅛
2800	do	87⅜	300	do	112⅛
300	do	c. 87¼	100	Rock Island	112
2700	do	87	100	do	c. 112⅛
100	do	86¾	400	Union Pacific	s3. 37⅛
100	do	c. 86⅝	200	do	37⅜
100	do	86⅝	200	do	c. 37⅜
100	do	86⅝	200	do	37⅜
100	do	86⅝	500	North-western	86⅞
100	do	s. 86⅝	200	do	s3. 86⅞
100	do	c. 86⅝	200	do	87
300	do	86⅜	100	Tol. & Wab	c. 69⅝
500	do	s3. 86⅛	100	C., C. & I. C	33⅜
1500	do	86⅛	100	St. Paul	53⅛
200	do	86⅛	100	do	s3. 53⅜
100	do	86⅛	100	St. L. & I. Mt	93⅞
500	do	85⅞	10	do	94
1400	do	85⅝	200	Ohio & Miss	46⅝
200	do	c. 85⅝	200	do	b3. 46⅝
100	do	85⅝	1400	do	46⅝
200	do	b3. 85⅝	400	do	46⅝
100	do	85⅝	200	do	46⅝
100	do	85⅝	200	C., C. & I. C	b. 33⅞
1400	do	85⅞	100	do	33⅞
2000	do	86			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¾ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113¼	$2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64	112⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	112¾	500 do	116¾

FIRST BOARD—10¾ A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new	76⅜	100	Harlem Railroad		118⅜
4,000 do	76⅛	600	do	b. cl.	118
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old	76⅝	500	do	b3.	118⅛
4,000 N. Car. 6s, old	24⅝	100	Adams Ex	b. c.	93⅛
1,000 N. Car. 6s, new	24⅝	100	United States Ex		51
1,000 N. Car. F. A. '68	28	500	do	b. c.	81⅜
5,000 Erie 1st	102	60	N. Y. C. & Hud		93⅛
5,000 Erie 2d	98	100	do	b. c.	93⅜
1,000 Erie 3d	96	200	do		93⅜
1,000 Erie 4th	92¼	100	do	s3.	93⅜
1,000 L. Sh. Con., C.	100	40	do		93⅝
3,000 Cen. Pac. 1st. A	110	100	do	c.	93⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st, l. g.	93	350	Erie Railway		42⅝
30,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	80	35	Erie Railway Pf.		74
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	78	100	L. S. & M. S. b. c.		93⅛
3,000 G. West. 1st, Sc.	93¼	100	do	c.	93⅜
4,000 Mid. J. Con. 1st,	102¼	200	do		93⅜
1,000 do	102⅜	600	do		93⅜
2,000 Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97	400	do		93⅜
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	90	200	do		93⅜
6,000 R. & S. 1st	89½	100	do	c.	93⅜
5,000 O. & M. C. S. F.	93	200	Un. Pacific	b. c.	37⅜
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.	84¾	600	do		37⅜
3,000 do	85	100	do	b3.	37⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	87	100	Clev. & Pitts. G'd.		88
3,000 T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div	88	600	C. & N. W.	b. c. b3.	86⅛
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st	42⅛	300	do		86⅜
3,000 C., C. & I. 1st	100½	100	C. & R. Island	b. c.	112⅜
2,000 C. F. & M. 1st	81	400	do		112⅜
16 Metropolitan Bk	134	700	do		112⅜
10 Maryland Coal	22	500	do	b3.	112⅜
100 American Coal	40	1400	do		112⅜
100 Canton Co	106	1100	do		112⅜
100 Consolidation Coal	47⅜	100	do	s3.	112⅜
100 do	47⅜	200	do		112⅜
200 N. C. Coal	b. c. 48	200	do		112⅜
1100 W. Un. Tel	b. c. 75⅜	600	do		112⅜
500 do	75⅜	100	do	c.	112⅞
100 do	75⅜	1400	do		113
100 do	b3. 75⅜	500	do		113⅛
100 do	c. 75⅜	400	do		113⅜
900 do	75⅜	100	do	c.	113⅜
600 do	75⅜	2400	do		114
600 Adams Ex	b. c. 93⅛	100	do	c.	114
1 Am. M. Un. Ex	93⅛	700	do		114⅛
600 N. Y. C. & H. R.	b. c. 96	400	do		114⅛
300 Pac. M. S. S. Co	85⅜	100	do		114⅜
900 do	bet. call. 85⅜	300	do		114⅜
100 do	85⅜	200	do		114⅜
200 do	b3. 85⅛	100	do		114⅜
500 do	c. 86⅛	200	do		114⅜
1200 do	b3. 85⅝	100	Mil. & St. Paul		53⅛
300 do	85⅝	100	do	bet. call.	53⅜
100 do	85⅞	26	Morris & Essex		94
1300 do	85⅜	200	N. J. Southern	b. c.	26⅜
100 do	85⅜	100	do		26⅜
500 do	85⅜	100	St. L. & I. M.	b60.	94¼
600 do	85⅜	5	Chi. & Alton		93¾
100 do	b3. 85⅜	100	do		93¾
400 do	85⅜	100	St. L. & I. M.		94
100 do	85⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	b. c.	46⅜
400 do	85⅜	400	do		46⅜
100 do	b3. 85⅜	200	do		46⅜
100 do	85⅜	300	C., C. & I. C.	b. c.	33⅜
100 do	85⅜	100	do		33⅜
100 do	85⅜				

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

100	Cons. Coal	48	100	D., L. & W.	s3. 94
100	do	48⅛	100	Del. & Hud. Pr.	92
300	do	48⅜	500	Lake Shore	94
300	West. Union	75⅝	1200	do	94⅛
200	do	75⅞	100	do	s3. 94⅛
300	do	75⅞	100	do	94⅛
1300	do	75⅞	1200	do	94
100	do	b3. 76	100	do	93⅞
900	do	76	100	do	93⅞
500	do	75⅞	300	do	93⅞
500	do	b3. 76	100	St. L. & I. M.	94⅛
600	do	76	100	do	94⅛
100	Pacific Mail	b3. 85⅞	500	do	94⅛
100	do	85⅞	500	Rock Island	114⅜
500	do	85⅞	200	do	114⅜
400	do	85⅞	100	do	114⅜
300	do	85⅞	200	do	114⅜
300	do	85⅞	100	do	114⅜
100	do	85⅞	100	do	b3. 114⅜
100	do	85⅞	200	do	114⅜
300	do	85⅞	200	do	114⅜
100	do	85⅞	100	do	114⅜
100	do	85⅞	100	do	114⅜
100	do	85⅞	100	do	114⅜
1400	do	85⅞	100	do	114⅜
200	do	85⅞	100	do	114⅜
100	do	85⅞	100	do	114⅜
100	do	85⅞	100	do	114⅜
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Fogers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AS YOU LIKE IT. Miss Nelson, Mr. J. W. Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—KENILWORTH—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Diani, Mr. Fiske.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN. By Prof. Vanek.

STEINWAY HALL.—CHAMBER MUSIC—Artists: Messrs. S. B. Mills and Damrosch.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., Junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The funeral of HORACE GREELEY yesterday drew together an immense number of persons, all of whom were anxious to testify their respect for the greatest journalist of the United States. The streets were filled with spectators from morning till night, and among the mourners were very many of Mr. GREELEY'S old political enemies. The President, Vice-President COLFAX, Senator WILSON, Senator CONKLING, Secretary BELKNAP, and Minister WASHBURNE were among those who attended the funeral services in the Church. Seldom has an eminent man received greater proofs of the respect in which he was held by his fellow-citizens.

We recently had occasion to object to certain appointments made by Gov. HOFFMAN, on the ground that it was not right or fair on the part of a public officer, very near the end of his term, to fill up all the positions that happened to fall vacant. The new incumbent of the office should clearly have the privilege of choosing the men who are to work with him, or under his authority. This rule seems to us to apply to Mayor HALL'S position no less than to Gov. HOFFMAN'S. The former has now appointed Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH as Counsel to the Corporation, *vice* RICHARD O'GORMAN resigned. To Mr. SMITH personally few, if any, objections are made; he is an able man and a sound lawyer, and so long as he discharges the duties of his position satisfactorily, he will receive from us a cordial support. In appointing Mr. R. M. BLATCHFORD to succeed the late Mr. DILLON as Park Commissioner, and Mr. RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE as Commissioner of Public Schools, in place of Judge VAN VORST—recently elected to the bench of the Superior Court—good selections have also been made. But the question is, whether the vacancies referred to ought not, in strict propriety, to have been left to Mayor HAVEMEYER to fill. A. OAKEY HALL is naturally desirous of conciliating the public, if he can, and inducing them to forget all about the fraudulent warrants. But he will not succeed by trenching on the privileges of his successor. Respect for public opinion should lead Mr. A. O. HALL to make no appointments that are not absolutely indispensable, and to refrain from tying the hands of Mr. HAVEMEYER.

There are two sides to every question, and "Bridget" gives us the "down-stairs" side of the servant-girl question, so embarrassing to many families. "Bridget" takes us to task for not offering good advice to her friends, instead of pointing out their faults, and she thinks we might have brought "many blessings down upon our heads" by taking the milder course which she recommends. This downfall of blessings would be so great a novelty that we shall, perhaps, take "Bridget" at her word shortly, and try to deserve the reward she promises. There is a good deal of sound sense in our correspondent's general remarks upon the condition of servant-girls, but she does not take sufficiently into account the impossibility of placing much religious or secular instruction in the way of a class which is "looked after" by the priests. The Catholic clergy allow no poaching on their manor. There are, however, good and faithful servants as well as bad ones, and that fact is not sufficiently acknowledged by writers on the subject. We do not think there are many domestic servants who could write so good a letter as "Bridget," but that says nothing against them. If they do their duties faithfully, and are not too exacting, it is the utmost any one expects of them. The "servant-girl" problem, now vexing many a household, would be comparatively easy to solve if the girls generally were as sensible as our unknown correspondent "Bridget."

There can be no doubt of the danger of storing large quantities of petroleum and highly-combustible oils in the midst of a densely-populated city. The facts recently set forth by our reporters on the subject were ascertained after very careful inquiry, and were not in the least degree exaggerated. What is called the "oil district" of the City is like a powder magazine, and any chance spark may set it on fire. "It's a wonder to me," said a porter in one of the oil warehouses to our representative, "that this street has escaped so long. It's my humble opinion, young man, that if things begin blazing down here any day, it's going to be the biggest blaze New-York will care to see in some time." Our readers yesterday may have observed that Messrs. LIBBY & CLARK, of Maiden-lane, take a more cheerful view of the circumstances. They tell us, not without a touch of irony, that oil warehouses may not exactly arrest the progress of a fire, any more than newspaper offices did in Chicago and Boston; but that petroleum, and other oils are not really very dangerous. There is a good deal of humor in Messrs. LIBBY & CLARK'S letter, but we are afraid that humor would not extinguish a fire in the "oil district." All proper precautions should be taken against such a disaster, and a very hazardous trade ought to be kept under proper restriction.

In another column will be found the very full, frank, and explicit financial report of Controller GREEN up to Nov. 30. These monthly statements have become so much a matter of course that people have almost forgotten how studiously they were withheld by Controller CONNOLLY, and how marvelously garbled were the very few financial statements vouchsafed under Ring rule. In the present report, the following satisfactory points may be noted: While the amount of bonds issued during 1872 is about $25,000,000, the increase on the City and County debt during the same period is but $12,318,475. This is partly to be accounted for by the punctual payment as they fell due of the revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the taxes of the year, and partly by a general retrenchment in expenditures. Commonplace as both these features are in a well-ordered Government, it is not yet time to forget that they would have been conspicuously absent in a year of Tammany rule. The short-dated bonds would have become a permanent burden on the tax-payers by being converted under the swindling consolidated debt act of 1871, and the appropriations for current expenditures, instead of being jealously guarded, would have been, before this time, considerably overdrawn.

Bowles Brothers & Co.

Most Americans who have visited Europe within the last two or three years are acquainted, by reputation, at least, with the American banking-house of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. This firm, in addition to its New-York house, had branches in London, Paris, Geneva, and Nice. Besides the usual business of bankers, BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. were extensively engaged in purchasing all sorts of objects ordered by travelers, and in storing them until they were called for, or sending them to any desired point. Moreover, the various branch houses were each supplied with well-furnished reading-rooms, for the convenience of American visitors, and pains were taken to make each banking-house a sort of head-quarters for resident or transient Americans. So popular were Messrs. BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., that many Americans left their bonds and other securities with them for safe keeping, feeling absolute confidence in the honesty of the firm and the safety of its vaults. A few days since, the London branch failed, and upon investigation it was found that its business had been conducted upon a system of which carelessness and dishonesty were the prominent features.

A meeting of the creditors was held on the 16th of November, at which Mr. ROBERT BOWLES—who, in the absence of his brother, has lately had charge of the London house—and Mr. KEITH, the managing clerk, were present. By Mr. BOWLES' confession, it appeared that he had occupied himself exclusively with the entertainment of visitors in the reading-room, and that when, upon the refusal of the Union Bank of London to make further advances to BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., on the ground that the securities deposited with it had depreciated, he became aware, for the first time, that any securities whatever had been so deposited. Mr. KEITH, the managing clerk, was better informed, and at once admitted that bonds left with his house for safe-keeping, and in which BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. had not the slightest ownership, had been hypothecated at the Union Bank, and money borrowed upon their security. He insisted, however, that this was done "by Mr. BOWLES' direction," so that either Mr. BOWLES' profession of ignorance was false, or Mr. KEITH'S veracity is on a par with his honesty. To specify one particular instance of this dishonest use of bonds intrusted to the care of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., the case of Mrs. MARIA GATES, who held receipts for five thousand dollars' worth of United States bonds left by her in the safe-keeping of this house, may be cited. Mrs. GATES, through her agent, demanded of Mr. KEITH where these bonds were. "I presume that they are at the Union Bank, either at Charing Cross or the city," was the unblushing answer. He was then asked, "Were they taken either with or without her permission?" and he answered, "Without her permission," subsequently acknowledging that money had been raised upon them.

BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. is a house which has endeavored, by means which better firms would have scorned, to make for itself the reputation of being the leading American banking firm in Europe. It now appears that its clients have been robbed in the most outrageous manner, and the best excuse the head of the firm can make is that he was grossly ignorant of the business he was supposed to conduct. A more disgraceful failure, and a more disgraceful excuse, have never before come to the notice of the public.

The Brigands of Wall-Street.

Whenever a "corner" is made in Wall-street, with all its attendant evils of feverish excitement, unsettled values, commercial demoralization, bankruptcy, and ruin, public indignation is strongly expressed, and the question, How is this rascality and mischief to be prevented? is heard on every side. For the time, everybody is interested in the answer. Many know of cases of hardship and misery springing out of these transactions, and thus their social sympathies are excited and enlisted. Others, perceiving that the tendency of such transactions is to accumulate vast wealth in the hands of a few, and those few the most unscrupulous men of the community who are not technically criminals, are alarmed on public grounds. Presently, however, the interest dies out. So far, at least, as superficial manifestations go, nothing more is heard of the matter. A great fire or an election, or some other absorbing topic, thrusts it out of sight, and the nine days' wonder is at an end. By and by, when the theme is practically dead, some bold speculator gets up another "corner." Again the Stock Exchange rocks with excitement. Again the business of the country is unsettled and impaired. Again the Press and the public cry shame, and ask each other what is to be done about it. And again a host of unfortunates are stripped to the last penny, while a bloated few sweep millions out of the street into their already overrunning coffers.

"What are we going to do about it?" The general impression is that nothing can be done, as things stand. That is, that there is no law to keep people from gambling in stocks. You cannot prevent a man, we are told, from buying for a rise, or selling for a fall. You cannot prevent his broker from operating for him on a ten per cent. margin. The great operators only do this on a very large scale. They have as good a right to turn a hundred thousand shares of stock as the little operator has to turn fifty. We all know that there is something wrong and fallacious here, something that may be rendered cruelly unjust. For your small operator cannot by any means materially affect the value of the property of others, while the great operator simply wields ruin and desolation. If by arts now familiar, or others less known, a Drew or a Gould can persuade the street to sell more of a given stock, for example, than exists, the speculator can literally dictate his own terms—as the other day, GOULD, in fact, did. It is all very well to say the sellers of short stock were foolish, and that they were not obliged to sell. But such reasoning is equally applicable to faro banks. It is contrary to good morals, however consistent with the rules of the Stock Exchange, that such a possibility should exist either on one side or the other. The point is, whether it is contrary to law. Common opinion says no but the fact is not quite clear. It is not absolutely certain that, under the existing code, an indictment for conspiracy could not be framed and punishment enforced against such men as engineered the "Black Friday" movement, or the "North-west corner" of last November. If such legal action cannot be taken, the sooner legislative action shall be devised to cover by judicious provision all such rascally transactions, the sooner will the community be free of their wide-spread and most demoralizing consequences.

This, however, does not exhaust the matter, so far as remedy or palliation goes. There is something else to be done that need not await the tardy processes of the law. The outside public only know by an occasional great explosion, like those just named, who are the honest and who the dishonest dealers of Wall-street. But the brokers and bankers of the street themselves know, and it is time that those gentlemen used their knowledge for the benefit of the public and the vindication of their own good names. They know that there is a class among them who literally live by cheating. It is idle to gloss this over or to chop logic about it. The man who proposes to squeeze money out of his neighbor by a deliberately-prepared trick, which cannot possibly be parried, is simply a swindler. This is what FISK did, and what GOULD does, and what SMITH and DREW do, whenever they get a good chance. In kind, their offense is no whit better than that of a "welsher" on a race course, or a pickpocket in a street-car; it only differs in degree. The god of these men is money. At heart they believe, as TWEED and CONNOLLY and SWEENY did, that it will buy everything—including social position; yet these swindling speculators are quite as bad morally as the swindlers of the "Ring," and, through direct ill wrought by them, and the force of their vile example, they are almost as pernicious to society.

What is needful, then, to begin with, is that society should cast them out. The time has come when the gentlemen of Wall-street and its neighborhood—the honest bankers and brokers who live and wish to live by fair means, and who do not play with cards up their sleeves—should unite to give these stock gambling "welshers" and cheats the cold shoulder. We all remember how the "Ring" and their following first laughed at the idea of being sent to Coventry in this way by respectable citizens, and how abjectly and miserably they crouched, and pleaded, and went down before the storm at last. At first they felt sure the law could not touch them, and public opinion they set at defiance. Yet public opinion toppled them from place, and branded them with indelible infamy before the slower law was ready to more than begin its processes against them. The infamous practices of the Wall-street brigands have gone on long enough. The impunity of these men, and the calm effrontery with which they repeat their colossal cheating, are disgracing New-York in the eyes of the whole business world. We shall soon see whether their crimes, like others, cannot be made directly punishable by the Courts. In the mean time, all upright men connected with financial interests will honor themselves by setting a mark on the scoundrels, so that, pending legal atonement to come, they shall suffer that social ostracism which was the beginning of the end of the memorable castigation inflicted by outraged New-York on the conspirators of Tammany.

Reform in the Lower Courts.

A correspondent writes complaining of what he calls the uselessness of the District Civil Courts of this City for the collection of small sums. As has been frequently demonstrated in these columns, the Courts in question are not only useless for nearly every practical purpose for which they were founded, but are nests of political corruption and the scene of perpetual outrages upon law and decency. Even did these District Courts afford, as they do not, cheap and speedy justice for poor suitors, and the expeditious settlement of cases involving trifling sums, they cost the community about double what they ought to do. The nine District Civil Courts of New-York require an annual average expenditure of $24,000 for each, or a total of $216,000. Of this sum, $16,000 a year is paid to each of the "Justices." The Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has an annual salary of but $8,500, and the two United States District Judges, who undertake between them the enormous judicial business which comes under Federal jurisdiction in this port, have salaries of only four thousand dollars a year. We can, therefore, safely enough assume that the United States Judges are grossly underpaid, and still find it impossible to doubt that Messrs. QUINN, KOCH, MAGUIRE, and their associates, are ridiculously overpaid. Ten thousand dollars a year is too much to pay for the most industrious and competent of civil Justices. Unfortunately, the men who at present preside over our District Courts are equally distinguished for incompetence and indolence. It is their usual custom to sit but three days a week, and seldom more than two or three hours a day. Their decisions are frequently intelligible only on the assumption of the basest motives, and their bearing in Court is, to say the least of it, not calculated to impress the spectator with much respect for the dignity of the Bench.

A bill passed without opposition through the last Legislature which helped to aggravate the abuses of these District Courts. This precious piece of legislative wisdom, known as chapter 438, conferred on the Civil Justices of this City the power of appointing a clerk and assistant clerk, at a salary of $3,000 a year each. It does not require a very intimate acquaintance with the work of these Courts to know that one-half of these clerkships were simply sinecures, to be used for the benefit of the lowest class of politicians, and involved a practical robbery of the local treasury to the amount of $97,000 a year. The stenographer attached to each of these Courts, at a salary of $2,000 a year, forms merely an excuse for extracting an additional fee from the poor people who seek justice there. In some cases, the stenographer exists only on paper, if we may judge from the indictment lately found against a District Court clerk for pretending to be the assignee of an imaginary short-hand writer, whose name the Judge caused to be inserted on the pay-roll. In some of these Courts there are three attendants, and in all of them two, in addition to an interpreter, enjoying each a salary of about $1,200 a year. One attendant and an interpreter are amply sufficient for the wants of any of the Courts in question. Then there is a janitor or janitress at $1,500 a year, who has nothing to do but draw his or her salary, as the cleaner does all the work which can possibly be imagined as falling to the lot of the more exalted functionary. The following items can and ought to be saved from the annual cost of the District Civil Courts:

Reduction on Justice's salary	$5,000
1 clerk dismissed	3,000
1 attendant dismissed	1,200
Stenographer dismissed	2,000
Janitor dismissed	1,500
Total	$12,700

The above represents the minimum annual saving that should be effected in the cost of running each Court. Such a simple and easily-accomplished reform would be equivalent to an annual saving to the tax-payers of $114,300. The District Police Courts are equally extravagant in their expenditures, and should be dealt with on principles nearly similar to those above indicated. Between the Civil and Police Courts an annual saving to the City Treasury of at least a quarter of a million of dollars can easily be effected. In these days of heavy public burdens, this ought to be inducement enough to stimulate the watchfulness of local tax-payers in regard to the legislative action which can alone effect the desired reform.

The Evil Eye.

The suggestion is frequently made, in reference to suspected criminals and known evil-doers, that "the Police should keep an eye on them." The desirability of this particular use of the policeman's eye is, in fact, universally conceded, and yet we find that recently, in the City of Buffalo, the authorities were so short-sighted as actually to endeavor to check the zeal and efficiency of a policeman who had kept a remarkably efficacious eye upon an ancient German person and his wife.

The facts were these: The German and his wife appealed to a magistrate for aid against a police officer, vaguely described as "Sim," who, in addition to his baton and revolver, was armed with the unusual weapon of an "evil eye." By the persistent use of this malevolent organ, he had reduced the suffering Germans to a condition of abject slavery to his will. He had only to look at them to send them home trembling with fear. At his fatal glance crockery and stovepipes became bewitched, and fell about the ears of their owners, in the most exasperating and unexpected way. So great was the power of this singularly-endowed policeman, that water would not boil nor bread bake if he had once fixed his unholy gaze upon the stove. Since the days of Mr. Simon Tappertit, whose power of "eyeing over" Miss Miggs was frankly acknowledged by that austere virgin, no one has evinced such extraordinary optical prowess as this Buffalo policeman, whose Christian name would seem to hint his possible descent from the brave Captain of the "Prentice Knights."

Of course it was unfortunate that an unobjectionable pair of venerable Germans should be subjected to annoyance, but it is doubtful whether the Buffalo magistrate was entirely justified in persuading his petitioners that the persecuting policeman existed only in their imagination, and that no officer of the Buffalo police was provided with an "evil eye." Had he, on the contrary, boldly admitted that the evil eye was a part of the equipment of every policeman, but at the same time promised that an order should be issued forbidding any officer to cast injurious glances upon respectable Germans, an enormous amount of good might have been done. In the minds of the ignorant thieves and ruffians of this City, this policeman would now be not merely a minister of the laws, bearing the locust against evil-doers, but a being clothed with supernatural power. He would no longer be compelled to seize the small boy by the collar when propriety demanded his removal from the scene of his objectionable pleasures, but by a single glance he could inflict upon him a paralysis which would call forth the warmest approbation of the public. Neither would he find occasion for using the locust over the head of a helpless drunkard in order to sober him, but by merely looking at him he would smite him with effectual apoplexy. Thus would the policeman's labors be diminished, and his efficacy as a terror to evil-doers, be greatly increased. If the mysterious but unappreciated "Sim" of the Buffalo police really exists, he should at once be brought to this City, and retained as instructor to the Police force, at a large salary, in the art of the evil eye.

A New Cure for Hydrophobia.

That mysterious form of madness known as hydrophobia has long been the terror of humanity and the despair of science. For its victim there is neither hope nor alleviation, except in death. Herein Nature seems to have departed from her usual rule of furnishing for every poison its antidote. The venom of the deadliest serpent may sometimes be counteracted; so simple a remedy as whisky has been found efficient in treating wounds inflicted by the rattlesnake. But the venom of a mad dog baffles all the devices of the pharmacopœia, and eminent medical authority has asserted that there is absolutely no known remedy for it. What makes the disease all the more terrible and dangerous is, that its agent is the most trusted and best beloved of domestic animals, the one that is admitted closest to man's intimacy and confidence. Poisonous serpents are confined to a comparatively small portion of the earth's surface, and even there they are not commonly met unless hunted for. But the peril of hydrophobia does not lurk in the wilderness. It lies in wait along the public ways of crowded cities; it sleeps, as it were, by every man's fireside. The faithful companion and servant that eats from his master's table, and romps with his master's children, becomes, in his hour of madness, an enemy more to be dreaded than rattlesnake or cobra.

Knowing the horrible nature of the disease and its utter hopelessness, one may pardon that popular superstition which believes that the bite of even a sane dog will result in hydrophobia, should the dog at any subsequent period go mad. Only the other day, in one of the lower Wards of the City, a dog, which had slightly bitten a child that was teasing it, was pursued to the friendly refuge of the Station-house by an angry mob bent upon killing it. The dog happened to be a valuable one, with no trace of distemper, and the Police very properly refused to give it up to the slaughter. But without doubt the parents of that child will feel the most painful anxiety for months, perhaps years, to come. This incident serves to illustrate the universal and reasonable dread of the disease. And certainly any man who should discover for it a certain cure would merit, and undoubtedly receive, a noble reward, and might fairly claim a place among the foremost benefactors of mankind.

Such a benefactor is said to come from a remote English village in Kent. Rev. Mr. BLIGH, Vicar of Birling, asserts, through the London papers, that there is in the possession of one of his parishioners an absolute and infallible specific for the disease. It is a family secret, handed down from generation to generation for hundreds of years, and jealously guarded. The roverend Vicar gives his authority for its successful use in numbers of cases, and the belief in its virtue is universal throughout Kent. Besides, what is even more to the purpose, two gentlemen of position, whose names are given, testify to the efficiency of the "Birling cure" in their own kennels, and in extreme cases. Whether it has been equally successful in the treatment of the human subject is not made clear. The motive for keeping the remedy secret is not stated.

The story has a suspicious flavor of those "mad-stones," which, from time immemorial, have evoked the easy faith of rustic communities. Yet so momentous is the subject, so urgent the necessity of finding some cure for the most terrible of diseases, that no help or hint of help from any quarter should be lightly disregarded. Mr. BLIGH'S parishioner is evidently not a very disinterested philanthropist, and nostrums are usually worthless, but the thing is at least worth the trial which the Vicar of Birling asks for it. Should it prove to be really a specific, gratitude for its discovery may perhaps induce the world to forget the incredible selfishness which could tranquilly make a "family secret" of a knowledge capable of lessening, in so very material a degree, the sum of human misery.

The Commercial Traveler.

That the person who is irreverently called the "Drummer" has, almost unperceived, become an important part of the machinery of trade, was forcibly shown, the other day, by the fact that it was possible from the chance meeting of a sufficient number of his fraternity, in the small City of Quincy, Ill., to take the first steps toward forming a National Association of Commercial Travelers. Quincy is not a place of great commercial importance, yet even here it was easy, from among those who happened to be there, to drum up "drummers" representing leading houses in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Rochester. If general notice had been given, and there had been widespread approval of the project, there would undoubtedly have been representatives present from every trade centre in the country.

Only those who travel can get an idea of the prevalence of the commercial traveler. Go where you will in the prosperous regions East or West, and you meet him. He turns up with such constantly increasing frequency, that the idea has become firmly fixed in the minds of landlords that nobody travels except the commercial traveler, and every guest, on arriving at his hotel in the inland cities, no matter how uncommercial may be his appearance, is astonished and perplexed by the order to "show the gentleman a sample room." If he has come from the Metropolis, "sample room" to his mind means a place where a poor quality of intoxicating liquor is sold, and when he protests that he never takes anything at that hour, it is explained that it was supposed he desired a room in which to show his goods samples. He thus comes first upon the fact of the commercial traveler who is afterward obtruded in all shapes upon his notice. It is found that he drops suddenly into a town or city, bearing credentials from some well-known manufacturing or mercantile house, and, if dealing in light fabrics, provided with samples of their goods. Thus equipped, he hastily "drums" the place for orders, and, after a day or two, goes as suddenly as he came, having meantime, in many cases, transacted business to the amount of thousands of dollars.

The commercial traveler speedily obtains an accurate knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of trade in all the cities, towns, and even hamlets of the land; he is soon possessed of information concerning the shortcomings of our hotels, which is invaluable, as it enables him to avoid the worst; he acquires an experience in railway traveling that enables him to select the safest and smoothest lines, or to save a few minutes of time in a journey of a thousand miles. Constant attrition with all kinds of men puts a keen edge upon his faculties, and he finds handsome gains where ordinary mortals would never expect to discover the slightest profit. In his social aspects he is a nomad who never takes root anywhere. Constantly on the road, here today, yonder to-morrow, he knows and is known by a multitude of people, but has few friends and fewer intimates. If he has home ties, they must necessarily sit lightly upon him, but more often he has none. He is altogether a peculiar being, and is wholly absorbed by his occupation of oiling the wheels of trade here, there, and everywhere, by continually bringing new and unexpected opportunities to every merchant's door.

There can be no doubt that the commercial traveler stimulates commerce. Under the old system, the merchants themselves went, at stated periods of the year, to the chief marts of trade to replenish their stocks; but now the commercial traveler not only saves them the journey, but is always bringing to their notice new lines of goods of which they would have been slow to hear if left to themselves. As a consequence of this, and of the competition due to the traveling system, our people throughout the country are being furnished with a better class of the necessaries of life, with new and improved appliances for home comfort, and all at lower rates than they could otherwise obtain them. In this view, the commercial traveler is doing substantial service for the cause of civilization, and we hope that the Convention called to meet in Cincinnati in July next, to form a National Commercial Travelers' Association, may have a full measure of success. Nothing is so certain as that these travelers will remain, as they have become, one of the chief means of carrying on our constantly expanding domestic commerce, and it is plainly for the public benefit that they shall be bound together by the rules of fair dealing which such an association would be sure to establish and enforce.

MINOR TOPICS.

Long and patient search would be required to find a being who is, apparently, more morose and reckless than our Broadway stage-driver. It seems to be a constant endeavor with him to run down some pedestrian who imagines he has the right to try his luck in crossing Broadway, and if, by happy chance, he does it unharmed, the driver scowls savagely at every new disappointment. But it is when he is crowded out of his proper thoroughfare by some public pageant, and is compelled to display his peculiar qualities in side streets, that the stage-driver's cynical habits are fully manifested. Then he dashes along with a disregard of life that proves him a person who may not be above the law, but is certainly on excellent terms with the Police. We are not aware that anything can be done to lessen this peril of our streets; there are laws which, being enforced, would speedily end it, but they have been so long and so openly violated that we cannot hope to see our driver taught that pedestrians have some few rights left.

A story, which of course is not true, is told of one of the Indian warriors who recently visited Washington. He was detected in the act of casting covetous glances upon the abundant tresses of a Washington young lady, and when he admitted to the interpreter that he ardently longed for her attractive scalp, that astute person made him entirely happy by purchasing a precisely similar head of hair and presenting it to him. Had this story been true, it would have reflected more credit upon the benevolent interpreter than the usual habit of dealing with the Indians, prior to the adoption of President GRANT'S admirable Indian policy, reflected upon earlier Administrations. In those days it was the custom to present the Indians with clothing which they did not want, and with rifles which they were pretty sure to use in obtaining scalps which they did want. Had Indian Agents been supplied with cart-loads of artificial hair, they would have presented every warrior with a dozen magnificent scalps, and, while thus making him contented and happy, would have deprived him of his accustomed motive for murdering the white women of the frontier.

An eccentric person of an inventive turn of mind was drowned the other day at Newburg, in consequence of falling into the river when encumbered by a weight of metal sufficient to sink him to the bottom. Having been annoyed by highway robbers, he had conceived the plan of carrying his money and other valuables in a small iron safe, which he fastened to his person by stout iron chains. He thus manfully defied all highwaymen who were not provided with cold chisels, sledge hammers, or gunpowder; and as the risk of detection involved in knocking him down in the public street, and devoting an hour to the demolition of his safe, was altogether too great, even for the boldest robber, he went on his daily way, serenely defying the highwayman and all his tools. The weak point about this invention was the weight of iron which he was forced to carry about with him, and which finally proved his death, when he accidentally walked off a dock. As only $41 74 were found in the one dozen safes suspended about his waist, it would seem as though he might have dispensed with eleven of the latter, and thus secured himself against the fate which finally overtook him.

When the Papal forces capitulated to those of VICTOR EMMANUEL, in 1870, the Pontifical army surrendered its arms to the enemy, but it appears that besides the stock in the armories and forts, there was a very considerable reserve supply, with the necessary ammunition, within the walls of the Vatican, where it has remained to this day. The question is now raised in Rome as to what is to become of these reserves. The Italian Parliament guaranteed the inviolability of the Vatican from intrusion in the most stringent and emphatic terms, and would, under these circumstances, hesitate to force an entry; and meanwhile the Holy Father declines to enter into any communication with the King's Government, and never has drawn the payment allotted to him, although the forms of receipt for the same have long since been prepared, with all the wealth of the engraver's art.

Spain has been in a great state of excitement about what seems a small matter. When Señor Sagasta was Premier some months ago, he, at a very difficult and critical period, appropriated to the political exigencies of the Ministry $100,000 as secret-service money, the sum voted for such needs having been exhausted. This has now been made a ground of impeachment against the ex-Cabinet. Zorilla, the present Premier, deprecated such action in the strongest manner, but in vain. By a majority of sixty-four the Cortes voted that the motion for impeachment be taken into consideration. However, on the matter being referred to a committee to report on, the Government contrived to get a majority of their own friends placed upon it, and the matter may, therefore, very possibly be quashed.

The new Legislature of South Carolina, recently convened at Columbia, bids fair to wipe out, in a measure, the disgrace brought upon the State by the corruption and recklessness of its immediate predecessors. It has begun its record with measures of retrenchment and reform that elicit the warmest encomiums from the Columbia *Phœnix*, the Democratic organ of the capital. According to that paper the Legislature commenced its session by curtailing the number of paid attachés of the Legislature from five or six hundred to thirty-nine. If it will follow out this reform by breaking up, root and branch, the Legislative brokerage in votes that prevailed to such an extent in the last Legislature, the *Phœnix* thinks it will establish itself in the confidence of the public, and earn the gratitude of its constituents. The same paper recommends legislation to encourage and develop the manufacturing interests of the State, the establishment of a school of agriculture, and such other progressive measures as may be deemed prudent and practicable in view of the present crippled financial condition of the commonwealth.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Auction of the Derby Collection Last Night—Spirited Bidding—Fair Prices Realized.

The sale of the Derby-Everard paintings, at Clinton Hall, was well attended last evening, and up to 10 o'clock the bidding was spirited. The collection comprises nearly 400 paintings by the most distinguished foreign artists of the modern French, German, and Belgian schools, and the lovers of art found many worthy objects of attraction, and not a few pictures of the highest works of art on the catalogue for disposal yesterday. The sale commenced at 8 o'clock, with a "Coast Scene in Holland, by J. F. Schutz, Amsterdam, and "Sunset—a Calm," by the same artist, both of which were knocked down at $42 50 each, and the prices ranged from that to $3,000, according to the value of the various paintings offered. "The Education of Azor" brought $3,100. The picture is by Perrault, of Paris, and was much admired at the Paris Exhibition this year. Some magnificent pictures of landscape scenery were among the collection for sale last night, and found ready purchasers at fair prices. No. 73 on the list by Flamma, "Scene in Italy," sold for $540; and a "Venetian Scene at Midday," by Felix Zeim, Paris, realized $1,600. "Scotch Cattle in a Snow-storm," by Garland, of London, was knocked down at $800; and "Treading Out the Wheat," by Webber, was sold at $650. "Embroidering," by Bakslowlez, Paris, was purchased at $625; and there was sharp bidding for "Alpine Scenery," by Rameek, which brought $620. "Children Playing Jack-stones," by Duverger, was sold at $600; and "The Little Soldiers," by the same artist, went at the same price. "Spring Flowers," a beautiful painting by Levy, Paris, brought $1,425; and the next on the list, "The Young Recruit," by Billoum, Paris, sold for $1,000. "The Young Wood-gatherers," by Seigert, went at $700, and the next in the catalogue, a "Woodland Scene," with cattle, by Baisch, Munich, realized $530. No. 116, a "Scene on the French Coast," by Ducker, was knocked down at $900; and "The Italian Girl," by Lafon, for which there was much competition, sold at $360. "Knights Leaving the Castle," by Isabey, Paris, brought $460. "The Visit to the Wounded Officer," by Escosura, Madrid, went at $1,050. "Not One of the Flock," by Garland, London, realized $910, and "The Listening Lovers," by Sperl, brought $525. There are yet three sales to take place, and some 200 paintings to be disposed of.

New-Hampshire Republican State Committee.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4.—The Republican State Committee met here this evening, O. C. Moore, Chairman, presiding. There was a very full attendance. The reports of the members from the different parts of the State were most encouraging for the party. The time for holding the State Convention was fixed for the 14th of January, in this city. The time and place of holding the several Councilor and Senatorial Conventions were agreed upon, also of the Congressional Conventions.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

Reception Last Night by the Union League Club.

An Enthusiastic Address by William M. Evarts.

Interesting Reply by the Guest of the Evening.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, was tendered a reception last evening at the Theatre of the Union League Club. The Theatre was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the walls were hung with floral decorations bearing the words "Washburne, our heroic Minister." "Franklin, Dix, and Washburne." "Our successful mediator," &c. President Grant and suite were to have been in attendance, but as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Horace Greeley, they absented themselves. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Wm. M. Evarts, Gen. McDowell and staff, Gen. Shaler and staff, Gov. Jewell and staff, Gen. Arthur, Jackson S. Shultz, Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister; Henry Clews, Geo. Jones, Joseph Seligman, Parke Godwin, Moses Taylor, W. E. Dodge, Judge James Emott, E. Delafield Smith, Capt. Rowan, United States Army; D. B. Eaton, Marshal Sharpe, L. R. Marsh, Sinclair Tousey, Col. Frank E. Howe, J. Edwards Pierrepont, Isaac H. Bailey, J. M. Bundy, A. B. Cornell, A. B. Darling, D. B. Mellish, E. C. Cowdin, Benjamin K. Phelps, &c. At 9½ o'clock the meeting was called to order.

ADDRESS OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. William M. Evarts then came forward and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Let us be in order while I have the honor, in the name and in behalf of the citizens of New-York, whether members of the Union League Club or not members, to introduce to you more formally than heretofore the distinguished guest of your hospitalities and festivities to-night. [Applause.] It was certainly natural, Mr. Washburne, that on the occasion of your brief visit to your country in the just interval in your public services abroad, that your fellow-citizens should wish to exhibit their attention to your career abroad, their interest in it, their appreciation of the honor to the American name and the American nation that you have there done, and that you would derive satisfaction in this public testimony to your character and conduct. You may well suppose, Sir, that to me personally it is a matter of great satisfaction to have been selected to take some part in this manifestation; for you have not forgotten the days when we were taught together in the same school to do what we might for the welfare, the prosperity, and the glory of the country. [Applause.] Leaving your home in the far East, you selected, in your first manhood, the great region of the Mississippi Valley for the scene of your labors; but your sympathies were not confined even to that wide arena, but are as comprehensive as the whole United States, and now in its name and as its representative have been identified with the reputation and public life of two hemispheres. [Applause.] I remember it was said somewhat pleasantly some years ago by a New-England traveler who penetrated the then wild West, that the further he traveled West the more he was satisfied of the truth of the Bible statement, that the wise men came from the East. [Laughter and applause.] Your fellow-citizens in that silent region, Sir, seem to be of that opinion, [laughter,] and though we now go back so far that the memory of this youthful audience cannot accompany us, yet it is undoubtedly but an ordinary instance of the great fact, made permanent now, in the future life of this country, if there was any doubt of it before, that the American people take but little note of State alliances, or of local origin, or of local labor, provided the man rises to that point in the public observation that he can be seen and known by the whole country. [Applause.] You, Sir, had the singular fortune, going to one of the proudest and most powerful nations of Europe and making your home in the most polished capital of that country, to see suddenly introduced upon the scene a Government and institutions that were to make that country more and more like your own. [Applause.] You had the great satisfaction, by the earliest possible communication of the wishes and the purposes of this country of ours, to assure the nascent French freedom that American sympathy welcomed it. [Applause.] And besides, you had what has never perhaps happened to another foreign minister representing this country, and might not happen again—you had the great satisfaction not only of proving again that peace has its victories as well as war, but that peace could have its victories in the midst of war, and that you, a foreign, friendly country, could protect the citizens of a great belligerent inflamed against it, by the moral protection of the American name, and the earnest and honest exercise of your country's name and authority, as Minister, adequate to the satisfaction. [Applause.] And as your country heard with the greatest satisfaction that, while all your action had approved itself to the nation with which you were accredited, with its most trying circumstances, that you secured the public acknowledgment of the Prussian Monarchy, now become the German Empire, of their great obligations to you personally for the welfare of their exposed subjects. [Applause.] Now, Sir, when to this record of your fame we add the entire career of your public life, as well known in this City as in Illinois and the West, you may be well assured that there is nothing of ceremony and nothing of insincerity in its demonstrations in the name and in behalf of the citizens of New-York. I have often heard men find faults with you in your career in Congress, but it was always on account of your honesty. [Laughter.] I have heard them praise others at your expense in comparison, but it was always on account of the greater facility of transactions with these others. [Laughter.] In other words, your character and conduct were unequivocally sincere, pure, and effectual. And a nation like this, that has had, during the last twelve years, every form of trial, and has come out, and is to come out, brighter and stronger from them all, may well take particular satisfaction in marking that one like yourself, who, in any form or this trial, has stood for the country, that your course and your actions are appreciated. The American people have sometimes been accused of negligence in rewarding their public servants. I don't know but there might have been some foundation for the feeling on the part of public men in this country, but the American people are learning that, in order to have great, good, and faithful public servants, they must show that the people know the difference between such servants and others, however prosperous in their external careers; that if they don't lift an approving voice and approving hand in favor of integrity, virtue, and purity, as a necessary consequence the time comes when they will agitate the cause of men whose names it is a disgrace that they were ever mentioned in America. If you do not surround, support, and approve the good actions of your great and eminent public servants, you will not have any choice but to submit to the dictation of those less wise, less honest, and less worthy. I now present, gentlemen, Mr. Washburne, the Minister of the United States to the Republic of France.

MR. WASHBURNE'S ADDRESS.

I should be unmindful of what is due to this presence, did I not hasten to tender to all the gentlemen present my profound and grateful acknowledgments for this kind and cordial reception. And to you, Mr. President, are my sincerest thanks due for your but too kind and complimentary introduction. As it has been so often observed, no reward can be more grateful to a public servant than the approbation of those whom he has endeavored faithfully to serve, and when such approval is manifested, as it is here to-night, by those so distinguished in all the walks of life, and who are so fully authorized to speak, my appreciation of the compliment is heightened, and my obligation for the distinguished honor is enhanced. It would, however, be an assumption for me to consider this demonstration as a matter merely personal to myself. But I must regard it rather as a kindly indorsement of my action while representing our country near the French Government, in a somewhat extraordinary period in the history of the world. I fear, however, Mr. President, that in your great kindness you have been led to far overestimate the credit I am entitled to. I have no right to claim anything further than having honestly endeavored to discharge my somewhat delicate and responsible duties, to guard the neutrality, and uphold the interest, the honor, and the dignity of my country. It so happened that my period of service fell upon eventful times. During that period, the world has witnessed some of the most extraordinary events of the country. Scenes and incidents have been crowded together in such rapid succession as to almost make the world stand aghast. The breaking out of the Franco-German war, the rage, din, and the excitement of the conflict, the crash of the French Empire and the establishment of the French Republic, the siege and the Commune of Paris, have challenged the profoundest interests of mankind. The position that I was some part of the time called upon to occupy, was a novel one, and almost without precedent. At the time of the unlooked-for declaration of war, there were large numbers of Americans in Paris and in France, with large interests at stake. There were also some forty thousand Germans in France, the most of them settled in Paris, where they had made their homes for years, and there pursued all their interests. The breaking out of the war suddenly ruptured the diplomatic relations between the two countries, and it then became necessary, in respect of these interests, as well as in the interest of humanity, that the Germans in France should have other protection for their persons and their affairs. And it was then that the Government of the North German Confederation, and the Governments of Darmstadt, Saxony, and Saxe Coburg-Gotha, applied to the Government of the Great Republic to have the American Minister at Paris charged with the protection of their people in France during the continuance of the war between the countries. You know how readily and cheerfully our Government acceded to the request upon the condition that France would acquiesce. That acquiescence was promptly granted, but in accepting the charge of protector of the Germans then in France, I was only the organ of my own Government, and carrying out its instructions and wishes. I could have accomplished but little, however, had it not been for the great interest taken by the German Government in its subjects, suddenly expelled by the Empire, and its unbounded liberality in furnishing me with all the pecuniary means necessary to aid them, and the ever-ready support accorded to me by the French Government, and which enabled me to accomplish the mission with which I was charged. Therefore, but little credit is due to me personally in this regard, for if I succeeded in accomplishing anything it was due mainly to circumstances, independent of my own action. With no experience in such matters, and with no pretension of having been initiated in what are called the mysteries of "diplomacy," with no precedents laid down in the books to govern in such an emergency, I had simply to do the best I could under the circumstances, and I took a sort of town-meeting view of the whole subject, and made precedents to suit the occasion. I could claim nothing more, if I could claim anything, than the practical sense I had picked up among the fir-clad hills of my native New-England, God bless her, and in the proud State of my adoption. Situated, as I was, in the midst of events that were convulsing France and Europe and the world, I deemed it a high privilege to do anything in my power to aid and assist, not only our own people but all peoples and all nationalities, whenever and wherever I could properly do so. Alas! could such efforts at all times have been successful, the world might not have been called upon to witness one of the most tragic and fearful events in history, the foul murder of the Archbishop of Paris—that eminent man who, in his life, illustrated all the Christian virtues, honored by the rich and the exalted, and loved by the poor and the humble, and who alike in the gloom of the prison cell and under the fire of assassins, rose above the things of this earth, and who bore his faculties so meek, and was so clear in his great office, that his virtues plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against

"The deep damnation of his taking off."

It was a pleasing matter for me to feel that I was acting in accordance with the sentiments of our own Government and of our own people, in doing all I could do, consistent with my position, for the people of all other nationalities, and in extending wherever it was proper the protecting ægis of our flag. Should I allude to what was done at our legation in Paris, I should be unjust not to mention my able and efficient Secretary, Mr. Edward Hoppin, a worthy son of New-York, and bear testimony to his unswerving courage, fidelity and zeal.

The position of our Government was one of absolute neutrality between the two belligerents, for they were both friendly nations. To the Germans we were allied by all those ties which can be conferred by a large and patriotic German population identified with us in interest and feeling, and helping to build up and advance the prosperity and interest of our country. To the French we were allied by a traditional friendship, and the undying memories of our revolutionary struggle, where will forever stand out foremost those two great central figures in our history, Washington and Lafayette. We can never, never, forget that the French soldiers "fought shoulder to shoulder and elbow touching elbow" with our revolutionary fathers, and poured out their blood like water on so many battle-fields to achieve the independence of our country.

But, gentlemen, I am afraid you are thinking that I am talking too much, particularly about myself, and you may exclaim, with the old Latin poet,

"Jam claudite rivos."

I would prefer to talk of my own country, to which I have returned, after an absence of more than three years and a half, a better American than ever, proud as ever of its great resources and glory, and dearer to me than ever from the position it has obtained at home and abroad. With a Government founded on the will of the people, and based upon liberty and knowledge, it is advancing with gigantic strides in the pathway of prosperity and grandeur. Bishop Berkeley's prophecy more than a century ago that westward has only been arrested by the golden shores of the Pacific Seas. Was it not the inspiration that led an American poet toward a hundred years gone by, to proclaim:

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
The whole boundless continent is ours."

Indeed, such has been our progress in knowledge, arts, science, civilization, discovery, that we have shown that the fairy of Shakespeare that proposed

"To put a girdle round the earth
In forty minutes,"

was simply an "old fogy," and had taken too much time by thirty-six minutes, and fifty-nine and three-quarter seconds. Never before in our history has our country occupied so commanding a position abroad. We have shown the world the power and the strength of a republican form of government, and the lovers of liberty and free institutions in every clime look with admiration at its wonderful success. Travel where you may in all lands and at all times, you will find no prouder title than that of an "American citizen," for that starry banner of our own republic, that grandest emblem of liberty regulated by law, is known and honored and reverenced in every part of the habitable globe. And in Paris, during the Franco-German war and amid the blood and flame of the Commune, it was the ægis of protection, in one way and another, of some sixteen different nationalities. Loving the country of my birth and to which I owe everything that I am, oppressed with no longer once more to tread its free soil and breathe its free air and mingle with its free people, I have come home. And when I came up your magnificent bay on a pleasant October afternoon, and looked upon your great metropolis of the Western world—your proud City of New-York, now redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled—this City which has far outstripped the grandeur and glory assigned by Virgil to Imperial Rome, you will not wonder that the couplet of Goldsmith's *Traveler* came involuntarily to my lips:

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untraveled, fondly turns to thee."

But, Mr. President, we must not, on this occasion, forget the country to which I am accredited. We, as Americans, cherishing the obligations of gratitude due to our ancient ally, cannot but feel the deepest interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the French people, and the success of the Republic. We watch with lively interest the successful efforts of her illustrious President and statesman, M. Thiers, to heal the wounds of a terrible war, to maintain his credit, and to re-establish the prosperity of France. Our hearts, our wishes, our thoughts go out warmly for the happiness and prosperity of that country to which we are attached by so many grateful recollections, and founded upon obligations which will live in the memory of Americans so long as the Republic shall survive. We cannot be unmindful of the fact that M. Thiers has called into his Government men so well known to us and so sympathetic for our country. In Count de Remusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, we have a gentleman nearly allied to the family of Lafayette, an eminent statesman, a profound scholar, and a high-toned gentleman, and whose urbanity and kindness win the hearts of all our countrymen. And we will not forget that M. Thiers has sent to us as Minister to our country an able and accomplished gentleman, who has with pen and voice vindicated our republican institutions. I mean the Marquis de Noailles. And here, too, revolutionary memories crowd upon us, for ninety-one years ago his grandfather, the Viscount de Noailles acting with Col. Laurens, was a commissioner on the part of the American and French forces to receive the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. And what spirit of prophecy could have foretold to that young and chivalrous French nobleman, who, leaving family, position, wealth, came over with his relative, Lafayette, to unsheath his sword for the achievement of our liberties, that in less than a century his grandson would have been the diplomatic representative of his own beloved France to that country which his valor had helped to found—now become "an ocean-bound republic," with a population of forty millions, and standing out in the very first rank of the nations of the earth.

But, Mr. President and gentlemen, I have trespassed too long upon your attention, and it only remains for me to again thank you, and to assure you that the recollection of all your kindness will be registered in my heart of hearts, and you all have my devout wishes for your happiness and prosperity. And when I shall so soon leave my native shores to seek my post of duty in a foreign land, my prayers will go up for the prosperity and glory and perpetuity of our great Republic.

ADDRESS OF MR. E. C. COWDIN.

Mr. E. C. Cowdin, of Paris, in an able speech, gave an interesting account of Mr. Washburne's labors in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war, detailing particularly his efforts in the cause of neutrality and his endeavors for the protection of citizens of all flags. He referred to his adherence to his post, even when the British Consulate sought safety in flight, and remarked upon the censure which the latter received in the British Parliament, while the conduct of Mr. Washburne was commended and approved. He paid a high compliment to the ability, uniform kindness and courtesy of Mr. Washburne under all circumstances, and on concluding said that the Government of the United States had cause to be proud of such a representative in Paris.

Letters of regret were received, and read by the Chairman, from Vice-President Colfax, Secretary Fish, Secretary Boutwell, Senator Wilson, and others.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MME. LUCCA IN "MIGNON."

On Monday evening, Mme. Pauline Lucca filled, for the first time in this country, the rôle of *Mignon*. Mme. Lucca then made good her claim to presenting a thoroughly realistic and very pathetic picture of Goethe's wayward heroine; and her repetition of the performance, last night, caused her right to the credit of so doing to be even clearer than it appeared on the first recital of Thomas' work. As on Monday, an immense audience was gathered in the Academy, and a great deal of applause cheered the progress of the representation. It is not necessary, after the lengthened notices which the earliest hearings of the opera, in the past year, suggested in this place, to deal minutely with the libretto or the score. MM. Barbier and Carré found a theme in an episode of "Wilhelm Meister," and M. Ambroise Thomas embroidered upon the writers' scenario music resulting more from research than from inspiration, and treated with more dexterity and science than natural felicity of expression. A few numbers, however, need no study to be liked by the least skilled of listeners, and these rendered "Mignon" acceptable from the outset of the public's acquaintance with its notes. Mme. Lucca, who is a consummate actress as well as a most gifted and earnest sonstress, fails not to turn the result of the librettists' labors to equal profit with that of M. Thomas' exertions. Her personation of *Mignon* can stand beside her most powerful delineations in the German and Italian repertory. Viewed simply as a realization of the intent of the poet, to whom, after all, it is simple justice to look back, it is quite incomparable. Like all Mme. Lucca's performances, it is entirely devoid of art, in the sense that the *ars celare artem* is possessed by the lady in the highest degree. Hence, it is a picture satisfactory to the student, and to the appreciative most significant and impressive. Yesterday, as on Monday, the dramatic incidents of the opera were exceedingly effective. The air in which *Mignon* seeks to bring before *Guglielmo* the fairy-land in which her infancy has passed, has never been sung with a sentiment so profound as that with which Mme. Lucca informs it; the duet wherein the flight of the swallows is sketched has never been delivered with a more potent charm of voice; and the couplets of the *styrienne* have never been accompanied by acting more apposite to the illustration of the coquettishness of the half-savage creature lost in wonderment amid the splendors of a boudoir, and have never had for a complement a more brilliantly-executed florid cadenza than Mme. Lucca, who does not strive to be held a bravura-songstress, adds to it. In the second tableau of act the second, the artist, it is needless to say, declaims with a passionate vehemence, not to be outdone, the scene of jealousy to which *Filina's* success, attested by the sound of plaudits, gives birth. In act the third, the grand love-duet with *Guglielmo*, the portion of the act in which an examination of the contents of the casket awake her to a sense of the situation, the brief but exquisite prayer, and the joyful trio at the close are as many opportunities for the display of Mme. Lucca's histrionic strength, aided in its effect, as may be imagined, by the might and sympathetic quality of her tones. Last evening, "Non conosci quel suol" was, of course, redemanded; the *styrienne* had to be partially repeated and, during the second and third acts, Mme. Lucca was recalled time and again. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was complimented in a similar manner. Though less in voice than on Monday, the surety of her singing did not suffer, and, while her efforts throughout the entertainment were earnest and appreciated, her energetic and faultless interpretation of the dashing polacca elicited the liveliest demonstrations of pleasure. Signor Vizzani's *Guglielmo* would lose nothing by an increase of warmth, but it is to be spoken of as an honest and unaffected performance. Signor Vizzani, however, is endowed with a delicious voice, and it is to be regretted that the impression he might produce by means of the familiar "Non credevi tu," is not wrought because of a lack of that creative power which can alone transform that unpretentious piece into a melodious and eloquent romance. The remaining characters in "Mignon" are assigned to M. Jamet, an admirable *Lotario*; to Mr. Lyall, an efficient representative of *Laerte*, whose rôle is as thankless as can be imagined; and to Señorita Sanz to whom is also allotted the garb of an ungrateful personage, that of *Federico*. The orchestra, under Mr. Maretzek, and the chorus, were in capital condition, last night; the rehearsal, in fine, will be remembered as one of the most notable of the season. For Friday, the last night of the series, one act from "Linda," one from "Crispino," one from "Fra Diavolo," and one from "L'Africaine" are to constitute the programme.

MILLS DAMROSCH CONCERTS.

The second of the Mills-Damrosch concerts of chamber music may be attended at Steinway Hall this evening. A sonata for piano and violin, by Raff; Beethoven's trio in E flat, (Opus 70,) and Schumann's "Intermezzi," (Opus 4, Book 2,) are the conspicuous pieces chosen for recital.

The Failure of Bowles Bros. & Co.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Bowles Bros. & Co. was held on Saturday, (says the London *Daily News* of Nov. 18,) at the Cannon-street Hotel, for the purpose of considering the best course to be pursued by them in order to protect their rights. Sir Antonio Brady was in the chair, and Mr. Robert Bowles and Mr. Keith (the London manager of the firm) were present and were questioned. Mr. Schofield (the inspector of the estate) was present, and the creditors' interests were watched by Messrs. Bircham, Dalrymple, Drake & Co. It appeared, in the course of the proceedings, that the bankrupt firm had banked with the Union Bank of London, and had there deposited securities upon which they had drawn. According to the statements of Mr. Robert Bowles, however, Mr. Charles Bowles, his brother, had exclusively managed all the banking business in London, but, unfortunately, this latter gentleman left London for America only a short time ago in very poor health. Mr. Robert Bowles stated that when he went to the Union Bank after the suspension, and was told there that the action taken by that bank had not been in consequence of any deficiency in the cash account, but because the value of the securities had depreciated, he (Mr. Bowles) remarked, "Why, we have no securities here," when he was shown the book in which entries of the securities deposited by his firm had been made. A gentleman acting on behalf of Mr. Neale, one of the creditors, questioned Mr. Bowles very closely upon the subject of some bonds to the value of between £3.000 and £4,000 which had been left with Messrs. Bowles for safe keeping, by his client, and without his knowledge or consent hypothecated with the Union Bank. Mr. Bowles disclaimed all knowledge of the matter, saying his place had always been in the reading-room at the bank, and although he did not wish to conceal anything, he had nothing to tell. Mr. Neale stated also that, besides the conversion of these bonds, they had undertaken to take up £1,050 worth of Nashville shares, which duty they had neglected to perform. Mr. Vizzittelli then proceeded to question Mr. Bowles, who stated that there was nothing due to Messrs. Julius S. Morgan & Co. until 5th October last, since which time about £50,000 had been paid to them through their agent in New-York. Being asked where the funds to make these payments came from, he said they were realized from moneys paid in New-York and Boston on letters of credit, and not in any way out of the funds of the depositors present at the meeting, but he could not tell where their money had gone. Mr. Keith made the same statement as to the amount owing Messrs. Julius S. Morgan & Co., and said that it had all been paid except between £2,000 and £3,000. The money had been paid by deposits received in the New-York and Boston houses, and, as far as he knew, no portion of the money the creditors present was used for that purpose. He thought Bowles Brothers had balances at the Union Bank up to the Friday or Saturday before the stoppage, and then they had balances against them amounting to about £778, but the transactions between the two could only be ascertained by examining the books. A gentleman present then said he had been requested by a lady, Mrs. Maria Gates, to state that she held receipts for $5,000 in United States bonds, intrusted to the care of Bowles Brothers & Co., and she wished to know where they were. Mr. Keith said he presumed they were in the Union Bank; they were taken there without Mrs. Gates' permission. No money had been advanced to Mrs. Gates upon them, and the bank had no claim upon her; they were left with Messrs. Bowles simply to be taken care of: but, by Mr. Bowles' direction, everything was placed in the Union Bank, and from time to time, as money was wanted, loans were obtained upon the securities thus deposited. Mr. Vizzittelli then moved the following resolution: "That a committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm of Bowles Brothers & Co., and to take such action in the matter as they may deem fit." This was seconded, and carried. The proposer suggested Mr. Antonio Brady and Mr. Bateman as members of the committee; but they both declined, the former on account of press of business, and the latter because he had himself caused an attachment to be placed on the property of the firm. A long and desultory discussion ensued, and a committee was ultimately appointed, when the proceedings terminated.

JAY GOULD'S CASE.

Dr. Eldridge's Story about Mr. Gould's Release—Interesting Testimony.

The following testimony of Dr. Edwin Eldridge has been taken before Mr. Maodonough, the referee, in support of the motion made before Judge Fancher to vacate the order of arrest issued against Mr. Jay Gould:

Edwin Eldridge, having been sworn, deposed as follows: I reside in the City of Elmira, N. Y., and am a manufacturer of iron; have been a director of the Erie Railway from the Spring of 1871 to July, 1872; was appointed in April, 1871, by the Board of Directors, one of the Committee to examine into the transactions of that Company, of Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., and Frederick Lane; signed a release, to be executed to those gentlemen; as one of the directors voted in favor of the execution of the release; as such director, also voted, on December 30, 1871, or thereabouts, in favor of a release, then or soon afterward executed to the same parties, on the part of the Company, by John Hilton and Henry Thompson, as a committee; in voting in favor of each of these releases, I acted in good faith, and with a view to the real interests of the Company, and, so far as I have any knowledge or belief, the other directors voted with me in favor of such release; there was a suit brought against the Company by Heath & Rapbael, in which general charges were made against Mr. Gould; the paper shown to me is a copy of the complaint in the suit of Heath & Rapbael against the Erie Railway Company, Gould, and others, which was submitted to the Committee which made the report referred to; am aware of the existence of the suit, and that is one of the charges; remember that when the Committee was appointed they were directed to investigate the charges in that particular suit, and that a copy of the bill of complaint was on the table of the Board; it was charged in that complaint that enormous amounts of money belonging to the Company had for long periods of time been retained in the hands of Gould, Fisk, and Lane, and had been used by them for their own private advantage; at that time many general vague charges of fraud and misuse of the corporation funds were publicly made against Gould, Fisk and Lane in connection with the affairs of the Company; the Committee appointed by the Board took into consideration all these charges, and determined to investigate the facts about them; Mr. Gould did not exercise any influence or control over me as a member of the Committee; acted with entire independence of Mr. Gould, both as a member of the Committee and as a member of the Board of Directors, in reporting and voting for the execution of such releases; my motive in consenting to the execution of these releases was to secure the best interests of the Company; I was unable to discover from the examination any reason why they should not be granted, also because I believed it would be for the interest of the Company, and end any litigation; was aware that the Committee went to Mr. Gould for any information, but we went to the Assistant Treasurer and to the Auditor and other officers of the Company; was at the Erie Railway office on the 11th of March, 1872; on the evening of that day had an interview with Mr. Samuel L. M. Barlow; had a conversation with him on the subject of a compromise between the persons represented by Gould, Fisk, and others, on the one side, and Mr. Gould on the other; I asked permission of Mr. Gould to see Mr. Barlow, and see if some terms could not be made in settlement of the matter; I knew Mr. Barlow's residence; went to Mr. Barlow's house and found him there; I told him that I had come to see if some compromise of this matter between them and Mr. Gould could not be made, and the answer was that he would be very glad to compromise; he said that if Mr. Gould and his party would surrender and give them the control of the road, they would discharge Mr. Gould from all further litigation, and would protect such contracts as he had that were not outrageous; that was about the language used by him; I told him I thought the matter could be settled happily, and assured him that I should do everything in my power to bring it about, and, if Mr. Gould did not agree to those terms, I should abandon his side, and go with them; he, on his part, said that I should see Mr. Gould, and then come back to the office and informed Mr. Gould of the arrangements which I had made; I met Mr. Henry N. Smith there, and he joined with me in persuading Mr. Gould to accept of the terms offered; Mr. Smith and I went to Mr. Barlow's house again that evening, and there the matter was talked over in accordance with the arrangements I had made, and an agreement to that effect was drawn up; it was verbally arranged that on the next morning he would meet Mr. Gould, and an agreement should be drawn up carrying out our views; Mr. Barlow was satisfied to settle on these terms, and said he did not care how much Mr. Gould had stolen; think Mr. Smith made use of the language, "Let bygones be bygones," to which Mr. Barlow assented. The sum and substance of our conversation was that an arrangement was come to by which the whole thing should be ended and that they would give a full release, and pay to Mr. Gould the money which he had loaned the Company; Mr. Gould assented to this arrangement; he sent Gen. Sickles in the morning, and perfected, as he informed me, an arrangement; he went into the directors' room with Gen. Sickles, myself, and others, and did carry out the arrangement; Mr. Gould on that day resigned as President, and I was elected; Mr. Drake, and myself acted together as directors of the Company on the 11th and 12th of March, 1872; a meeting was called by Mr. Gould on that day; Mr. Drake, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Ramsdell, Mr. Hall, Mr. Archer, and myself attended that meeting. Mr. Gould acting as President; the resignations of a number of the other directors were accepted; the meeting then voted to fill the vacancies, by electing persons acting with them; Mr. Gould then resigned the Presidency to the Board thus constituted, and the Board, in electing Gen. Dix, put in his place; Mr. Gould thus fulfilled the agreement made on his behalf by Mr. Smith and myself with Mr. Barlow; O. H. P. Archer was the Vice-President of the Erie Railway Company on the 11th of March, and for some time before and after that date; had conversations with him, in which he each time assured me that one of the conditions upon which they went into that arrangement was that they give a release to Mr. Gould; Mr. Archer was a party to the arrangement by which a change in the Board onsting Mr. Gould was attempted on the 11th of March.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There is little or no snow in the mining districts of Utah.

There are heavy receipts of bullion in Salt Lake City from the south for New-York.

The horse disease is spreading rapidly in St. Louis; business is not yet interrupted to any extent.

The estimate of the Staten Island Board of Police for the ensuing year amounts to $41,900.

Nearly all the horses in the country about Springfield, Ill., are sick with the prevailing epidemic.

The second annual session of the American Bar-keepers' Society met in Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday.

John K. Tarbox, a Democrat, was elected Mayor of Lawrence, Mass., on Tuesday, by 300 majority.

Preparations are in progress in Salt Lake City for the celebration of St. John's Day by the Masonic fraternity.

The remains of George Miller, late secretary of Prof. Tyndall, have been embalmed, to go by the Atlantic to London.

The steamer R. C. Gray, reported in a sinking condition near Alvis Bluff, Indiana, has repaired her injuries and reloaded.

A fire in East St. Louis yesterday burned the Green Tree Tavern, and five small frame houses and stables adjoining. Loss about $18 000.

A little Mormon girl, five years of age, was burned to death at Bear Lake Valley, Utah, a few days ago, her clothes taking fire from a stove.

Timothy Brophy, whose sudden disappearance from his home, near West Paterson, N. J., to Dover, N. J., quietly at work in an iron mine.

Job Wallace, of Nashua, N. H., was fatally injured, yesterday, by falling in front of a passing train on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad.

In the election, in Mobile, Ala., on Tuesday, for Mayor and other city officers, Judge Moulton, Republican, is supposed to be the successful candidate for Mayor.

A motion to quash the indictment for bigamy against Henry Porter Tenison was denied, at Poughkeepsie, Yesterday, by Justice Joseph F. Barnard, and Tenison's trial was set down for the 16th of December.

A disorderly and desperate negro, named James Burnet, was shot and killed in Washington, D. C., yesterday, by police officer Thomas Auldridge, who, with another officer, was attempting to arrest Burnet.

The third general meeting of the Centennial Commission was held yesterday in Philadelphia, Hon. J. R. Hawley presiding. Commissioners from twenty-seven States were present. The Commission adjourned until 11 A. M. today.

Personal.

Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island; Pay-master Skelding, of the United States Navy, and N. J. Sperry, Postmaster of New-Haven, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. R. B. Marcy, of the United States Army; Col. Geo. Beach, of Connecticut, and Charles Shann, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Abercrombie, of Staten Island; R. M. Pomeroy, of Boston, and W. H. W. Campbell, editor of the Norwich *Bulletin*, are at the Astor House.

Ex-Member of Congress J. M. Williams, of Ithaca; Col. C. E. Morse, of the United States Army; and J. W. Converse, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Count Arnim, of the German Legation, and Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Judge Ben. Field, of Albion; and C. W. Tillinghast, of Troy, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Member of Congress James S. Pike, of Maine, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

President Grant, Postmaster Creswell, Gen. Porter, and Secretary Belknap left the Fifth-avenue Hotel for Washington last evening.

TRIAL OF JUDGE CURTIS.

Continuation of the Testimony Before the State Senate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Senate met at 10 A. M. George F. Gardiner, who was a member of the law firm of Curtis & Company, resumed the witness stand, and Mr. Smith, of counsel for respondent, continued his cross-examination. Witness explained how the moneys earned by individual members of the firm were received and disposed of. Sometimes one would come in and say to me, "I have received so much in such a reference case," and I would charge it to him; could not say whether Curtis received any of the moneys for two reference cases in October; the money went into the common fund.

The direct examination by Mr. Townsend was resumed: I identify these letters as the ones received from Mr. Curtis, withdrawing from the firm. Witness was asked whether there was any conversation had which drew forth this letter.

Mr. Smith objected to this, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. TOWNSEND—Was there not a scheme entered into that Curtis should be made to appear to withdraw, so as to get Cushing out?

WITNESS—My understanding was that Curtis was to withdraw from the old firm and enter the new one.

Mr. Smith moved to strike out this answer as irrelevant and incompetent.

Mr. Townsend said the fact was that Curtis withdrew from the old firm, and it was understood that he entered and continued with the new firm—Cushing, who had become obnoxious, having withdrawn. Now, we want to know this.

Mr. Smith, at some length, argued against the admission of this testimony, on the ground that it was not evidence of what Curtis ever said or of what he ever did, but simply of an inference of the witness. He insisted on his motion to strike out the testimony.

The President put the question to the Senate, and it was decided in the affirmative, so the evidence was stricken out.

Witness continued—I am not positive that I ever had a conversation with Judge Curtis on the subject of a new copartnership; this letter from Judge Curtis notifying me that in consequence of the passage of the law prohibiting Judges from practicing in their Courts, he must withdraw, was received by me.

Mr. Townsend exhibited a letter from Mr. Cushing to other members of the firm, saying that Judge Curtis having withdrawn from the firm, he also withdrew.

Mr. Smith objected to the reception of the letter as incompetent evidence at the hands of this witness. Mr. Cushing himself should be put on the stand to prove this letter.

The President admitted the letter as a fact simply proved by this witness.

Witness continued—When the new firm was organized I opened a new cash-book.

Another letter was shown, dated in London, December, 1871, written by Judge Curtis, desiring that his name should be removed from the firm sign.

Arthur J. Delaney was sworn: Am a lawyer of ten years' experience; was attorney for plaintiff in the case of Butler vs. Lowe.

Witness was asked to explain the nature of the case. He demanded a jury, and obtained one; when the case was reached on the calendar, counsel for defense had the case changed into the Chamber. Judge Curtis presiding; I opposed the motion for reference as not proper, I having paid the fee; Judge Curtis, however, had the matter referred. [Objected to, and the objection was overruled.] The case was tried.

Mr. Pittman, of the firm of Cushing, Pittman, Goodhart & Curtis, detailed the proceedings in the case, as also those of another reference to the same referee.

William D. Mayer was called and sworn. He testified to paying fees to the firm for services in a case of requisition from the Governor.

Mr. Howland, of counsel, was called and sworn: Am a lawyer; have known Judge Curtis four years, and am the Morris Goodhart mentioned as belonging to the firm referred to here; before the copartnership was formed I had conversations with Pittman and Cushing; also, about a week before it was formed I had a conversation with Judge Curtis concerning it; he spoke to me saying the others had spoken to him of it; he said he looked upon me as a friend, and he was disposed to do what he could for me; witness took the cash-book of the firm, and explained the items of payment to Judge Curtis; those payments, he always understood from Pittman and Cushing, were his share of the profits of the firm's business; the receipts of the firm from Jan. 1 to May 7, were $3,001 52, out of that Judge Curtis received $225. After the passage of the law of 1870, Judge Curtis said he would not send any more references to our firm.

Much of this witness' testimony was similar to that given by Gardiner.

The witness also said he composed the firm of Pittman, Gardiner & Goodhart, and said he could tell whom he supposed to compose the firm.

Mr. Smith objected to this sort of evidence.

Witness said he was informed that Curtis remained a member of the firm; had a conversation with Curtis, but don't remember whether he said he would remain a member or not; think he told me he would do all he could for the firm.

Witness was asked what Pittman said to him about the matter?

Objected to by Mr. Smith, and objection sustained by 15 to 2.

Witness said he understood the withdrawal of Curtis was to effect the withdrawal of Cushing.

To Senator PERRY—I think the reason given by Judge Curtis for declining to give any more references to the firm was because he could not attend to the business, and thought Gardiner took all the receipts of the firm.

Cross-examination by Mr. Smith—Witness repeated his last answer and continued: the Judge also advised him (witness) to get out of the firm; I don't think I ever saw Judge Curtis in our office from the 5th of May, 1870, tal this day; don't know of his ever receiving a fee from Cushing during that time; don't know of his taking any part in any case for our firm from that time; so far as Judge Curtis is concerned, he has neither said or done anything as a member of the firm since the 5th of May, 1870.

To Mr. OLNEY—The withdrawal of Mr. Cushing was on account of his having been brought up to the usages of the Bar of Massachusetts, and was unfamiliar with the practice of the Courts of New-York. Judge Curtis said the firm could do better without him than with him.

Counsel for the prosecution called for the witnesses Pittman and Russ, but they failed to respond.

Counsel then said they would have to pass by the second charge and take up the third, for want of these witnesses.

The third charge is to the effect that the respondent was guilty of grossly improper conduct and scandalously indecent language.

Tristram Nye was called and sworn. He was defendant in a case brought by one Homan.

Judge Curtis, while the trial was on, said that I was a rascal, and that he would beat me if he could; the remark was made in a loud tone of voice, and could be heard all over the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—As I went out I heard Judge Curtis say, "He is a big rascal." I supposed he meant me; Homan sued me: there were no witnesses on either side; we were both sworn, and testified to contrary statements; the matter was left to Judge Curtis to decide: it was decided by him in my favor.

The examination of this witness having concluded, Mr. Benedict offered the following:

Resolved, That with a grateful sense of the eminent services of Mr. Greeley to this State and nation, the Senate expresses its high appreciation of his self-culture, his unselfish humanity, his distinguished abilities, and his pure life, which ranked him one of the greatest of journalists, and most impressive political and moral popular educators, and tenders to his bereaved family the expressions of its deepest sympathy.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory the Senate do now, in the progress of his obsequies, adjourn its present s

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday (Wednesday, Dec. 4,) was again of a very interesting character, and the attendance was large. All the auctions held were of a legal nature, but they excited a good deal of attention, and the general result was fair, although much of the property sold cheap. The following is a review of the proceedings:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, disposed of the property known as No. 47 Cliff-street, between Beekman and Fulton streets, embracing a lot 25.10 by about 108 feet, with a four-story and basement stone building thereon, for $40,000, the purchaser being Wm. B. Duncan, plaintiff in the legal action. As described in the notice of the sale, the lot was stated to be 25.10 feet front by about 82 feet deep, with a portion of lot in rear formerly belonging to lot No. 83 Beekman-street, in size about 38 by 25, the two pieces together making one lot, as above noted. The same auctioneer also sold, under other Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, under direction of the referees named, the following City real estate: J. S. Lawrence, Esq., one four-story and basement brick store, tenement and lot—latter 23 by 88—on the west side of Avenue C, 92 feet south of Seventh-street, (mortgage $7,500,) sold for $13,000; purchaser, Wm. A. Throckmorton, a second mortgagee. N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, one four-story brick tenement-house and lot—latter 25.11 by 75—on the north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, (mortgage and interest $8,750,) sold for $9,700; purchaser, Frederick H. Betts, plaintiff. John A. Mapes, Esq., referee, one four-story brick tenement-house and lot—latter 25 by 98.9—on the north side of East Thirty-seventh-street, 12 feet east of Second-avenue, (mortgage and interest, $13,000,) sold for $14,500; purchaser, John Roes, plaintiff. Same referee, one three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with marble trimmings, and lot—latter 16 by 98.9—on the north side of East Thirty-third-street, 113 feet east of Second-avenue, (mortgage and interest, $8,150,) sold for $7,750; purchaser Joseph Thompson, plaintiff. Same referee, one four-story brick store, flat and lot—latter 20 by 78—on the East side of First-avenue, 22.2 feet south of Seventy-sixth-street, (mortgage and interest, $5,350,) sold for $8,600; purchaser, T. Donovan. In addition to the above, E. H. Ludlow & Co., also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of G. H. Crawford, Esq., referee, disposed of six lots, forming a plot in size 151.11 by 100, situate on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street, with sixteen lots in rear fronting on street, in size each 25 by 100.11; twenty-two lots in all, for $31,500. The lots were all sold in one parcel, and purchased by L. J. Phillips, Wm. Lalor, and T. Donovan, jointly. They sold cheap. The sale of leasehold property, No. 73 West Fourth-street, between Wooster-street and South Fifth-avenue, by Mulier, Wilkins & Co., did not take place, but was adjourned until Dec. 18. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

For today the following sales are announced, many of which are of special importance:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Exchange, at public auction, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 123 Fifth-avenue, east side, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, lot 22.6 by 100, house 65 feet in depth. Also eight lots, in size each 25 by 175, located at Claremont, Westchester County, near Inwood.

By V. K Stevenson & Son, at Exchange, at public auction, a valuable bui ding lot, located on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, in size 25 by 100.

By Mulier, Wilkins & Co., at Exchange, at public auction, the four-story English basement brick and brown-stone front house and lot, No. 153 East Thirty-ninth-street, north side, 18.3 feet west of Third-avenue; lot 18.4 by 98.9. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, one lot with improvements, on the north side of East Fifty-eighth-street, 107 feet west of Lexington-avenue, and two lots with improvements on the north side of the same street, next lot but one adjoining above, 140 feet west of Lexington-avenue; lots in size each, 16.6 by 100.5.

By William Kennedy, at Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, a house and lot—latter 25 by 100—on the north side of East Sixty-eighth-street, 150 feet west of Fourth-avenue. Also, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, six lots, together forming a plot in size 152 by 100 by 149 by 99, situate on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and the Bloomingdale road.

By Joseph McGuire, at Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, eight full lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, plot in size 200 by 99.11.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, at a Superior Court sale, two lots, together in size 50 by 100.5, on the north side of West Eighty-eighth-street, 550 feet east of Ninth-avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, one lot 16.6 by 100.5, with improvements, on the north side of East Fifty-eighth-street, 123.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue, adjoining the lots above noticed for sale by Messrs. Muller & Co. Also, at another similar sale, the premises known as No. 58 Gouverneur-street, lot 25 feet front.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., on the property, at 2 o'clock, a lease for twenty-one years of sixteen lots, situate on the south side of West Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, opposite the new Manhattan Market; average ground rent per year, about $675.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at a supreme Court sale in partition, 1,350 lots and gores of land, located in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn, and situate respectively in Nostrand, Tompkins, Throop, Yates, Lewis, Stuyvesant, and Putnam avenues, Halsey, Hancock, Jefferson, and Madison streets, the whole forming a portion of the estate of Leffert Lefferts, deceased.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1872.

By James M. Miller.

1 4-story and basement stone-front store and lot, No. 47 Cliff-st., between Beekman and Fulton sts.; lot, 25.10x about 108.....$40,000
1 4 story and basement brick store, tenement, and lot on Avenue W, s., 92 ft. s. of 17th-st.; lot, 23x88.....13,000
1 4-story brick tenement and lot on 1st-av., n. w. corner 109th-st.; lot, 25.11x75.....9,700
1 4-story brick tenement and lot on East 37th-st., n. s., 12 ft. e. of 2d-av.; lot, 25x98.9.....14,500
1 4-story brick store, flat, and lot on 1st-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. s. 76th-st.; lot, 20x78.....8,600
1 3-story and basement brick house and lot on East 33d-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d-av.; lot, 16x98.9.....7,750
6 lots, 4th-av., n. e. corner 107th-st., with 16 lots in rear of 107th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., (22 lots in all;) avenue lots form plot 150.11x100; street lots, each 25x100.11; sold together.....$31,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Amity-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Thompson-st., 25x79.4.$17,000
Boulevard, e. s., 424 9 ft. s. of 138th-st., 24.11x79; Boulevard, e. s., 499.8 ft. s. of 138th-st., 40x65.4.19,000
Bowery, e. s., No. 257, 25x100, h. and l.....50,000
Norfolk-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100.32,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 153.3 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25.1 x87.6.....21,500
Stanton-st., n. s., 76.4 ft. e. of Eldridge-st., 25.4x100.....31,000
3d-st., n. s., 26 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18x45.....10,900
6th-st., s. s., 226.4 ft. e. of Avenue B, 16.8x97 one-fifth part.....2,200
12th-st., s. s., 199.8 ft. w. of Avenue C, 16.8x103.8.10,000
26th-st., n. s., 87.6 w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9.....26,000
27th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 1st-av., 27.6x98.9.....14,000
42d-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9., h. and l.14,000
34th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x99.8.....10,400
83th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17x88.9.28,000
60th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; 61st-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.5; 61st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5, ¼ part..8,000
62d-st., s. s., 48 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16x80, h. and l..17,500
110th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11.....
111th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11.....18,000
114th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 125x100.10.....20,000
117th-st., s. s., 143.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.11x100.11.....15,000
148th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th av., 75x99.11.....7,200
152d-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100; 152d-st., s. w. corner Avenue St. Nicholas, 13.10x99.11x25.4x102.5.....20,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 30.5 ft. n. of 70th-st., 20x80..26,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 59.5 ft. n. of 26th-st., 19.7x70.10.....15,150
Sherman-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Emerson-st., 150x150.....5,600
Sherman-av., centre line, s. s., 200 ft. w. of Dyckman-st., 100x400.....7,750
1st-av., e. s., 71.8 ft. s. of 113th-st., 53.4x95.....16,300
2d-av., s. e. corner 12th-st., 20.8x100.....18,000
3d-av., s. w. corner 54th-st., 20.5x70; 54th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 3d-av., 40x100.5, ½ part.....28,000
3d-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 158th-st., 75.5x100.....27,000
7th-av., e. s., 104 11 ft. s. of 17th-st. 26.4x100.....20,000
9th-av., w. s., extending from 206th to 207th-st., 199.10x100.....5,000
9th-av., w. s., extending from 204th to 205th-st., 199.10x100.....3,650
10th-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 60th-st., 40x80.....70,000

Leases.

3d-av., No. 46, 10 years, per year.....$2,400
4th-av., No. 36, 2 years, per year.....3,150

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

PARK-AV., four story, high stoop, very elegantly furnished, $85,000.

ALSO,

WEST FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., west of and near 5th-av.; very elegantly-finished, full-size house, with handsome and costly furniture. Price asked, $100,000.

ALSO,

WEST FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., a very superior full-size house, finished in the handsomest and costliest style, $90,000.

ALSO,

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., near 5th-av., full-size, modern and costly house, built by the owner for his own occupancy, and finished three months ago; early possession; $82,500.

ALSO,

PARK-AV., a corner house, lot 50 feet wide, $110,000.

ALSO,

MADISON-AV., corner house, with elegant furniture, $75,000.

ALSO,

EAST 39TH-ST., between Madison and Park avs., full size, elegantly finished house, with stable in rear and lot through to next street, $140,000.

ALSO,

EAST 41ST-ST., between 5th-av. and Madison-av., four-story, high stoop, partially furnished, $45,000.

ALSO,

NO. 3 WEST 37TH-ST., full size, four-story, high stoop, brown-stone house, $60,000.

ALSO,

EAST 37TH-ST., near 5th-av., full size brown-stone house, $60,000.

ALSO,

EAST 38TH-ST., between Park and Madison avs., full size, brown-stone, new house, $80,000, or with furniture, $100,000.

ALSO,

MADISON-AV., Crown of Murray Hill, a superior, full size, brown-stone house, $90,000.

ALSO,

A very good corner house on MADISON-AV., Murray Hill, $120,000.

ALSO,

MADISON-AV., full size, four-story, corner house, $95,000.

ALSO,

5TH-AV., Murray Hill, full size, elegant brown-stone residence, $100 000.

ALSO,

Corner of 57TH-AV. AND 31ST-ST., full size house, $120,000.

ALSO,

On 5TH-AV., near 31st-st., a full size elegant house, $110,000.

For particulars and permits apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

N. B.—A large number of dwelling-houses in the City for sale at from $15,000 to $250,000, a full list of which can be had at my office.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—FIFTH-AV., NEAR WASHINGTON. Square—High-stoop dwelling, 27x30, lot 100 feet; splendid order; handsomely furnished; only $60,000; desirable Sailors' leasehold. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—IN EAST 78TH-st., near 5th-av.—House four story; high stoop; brown stone; thirty feet wide; porte cochere and stable in the rear; all in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., two handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 43½ Lispenard-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—No. 153 Columbia-st., three-story high-basement house; very convenient residence for a party doing business in New-York; only $18,000; to close an estate. Apply or address R. C. READ, Executor, No. 128 East 22d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOTEL TO LET, FURnished, except part of the furniture, which is for sale, situated in the best part of the main street; contains forty-eight rooms, bar-room, large billiard-room with six tables, and large stables. WALTER E. SMITH, Orange, N. J.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, ROPEWALKS, LUMBER-YARDS, &c.—LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of lots on Newtown Creek, near East River, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn Cities; prices $300 to $1,000; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE THIS DAY AT 12 M.
WILLIAM TREAT BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Will sell, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the MOST valuable Central Park CORNER lot,

5th-av., S. E. Cor. 90th-st.,

25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, directly in front of the entrance to the Grand East-side drive; bridle-path and road for pedestrians 100 feet above tide-water; the highest point on the avenue. Terms easy. Maps at No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, subject to reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART.

Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place. NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT—NO. 153 EAST 39TH-st., at auction.

Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—The four-story English basement, brick and brown stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of East 39th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., and known as No. 153; house contains modern improvements, and is arranged in flats.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee,) the valuable store and tenement property north-east corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE Sales-room, No. 123 5th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

Also,

Splendid lots at High Bridge, Westchester County, in vicinity of Arcularius' and Judge Smith's hotels.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSE TO LET.—LEASE AND FURNITURE, which is in perfect order, for sale; location near 5th-av and 14th-st.; immediate possession. Apply to R. H. JOHNSON, No. 43 Dey-st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, No 40 East 20th-st.—Thirteen rooms; in perfect order; $2,000. Apply at No. 128 East 22d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.
AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE,
Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

BUILDING WANTED TO LEASE—For a large, first-class business; at least 75,000 square feet of loft-room required; would negotiate to have a building erected; location, 14th to 46th-st., 3d to 9th ave. Address BUILDING, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—STORE, (FIRST FLOOR,) BROADway, between 8th and 28th sts., or 6th-av., between 20th and 26th sts. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 43½ Lispenard-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 3d day of January, at 10 A. M.
J. C. KNAPP, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS CONNEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of June, 1872. HENRY NEUSTADTER, Executor.
je27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872.
PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH,
SAMUEL P. BELL, Executors.
jy18-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. RUNK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Benjamin F. Beekman, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH P. RUNK, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, Administrator.
s26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MOCREA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 38 Union-square, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 18th day of September, 1872.
PENELOPE McCREA, Executrix.
s19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 343 East 56th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872. HENRY OTTER,
JOHN GARTELMAN, Executors.
au3-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. BANKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Anderson & Man, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of November, 1872.
CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Executrix.
n14-law6mTh*

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.
For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:
$41,000 WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
95,000 CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
15,000 CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000 GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,339,606; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $488,219.

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL CO., NOS. 6 AND 8½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872.

Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 7 to Dec. 10 inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

DESTROYED IN MY SAFE IN THE Boston fire of the 9th and 10th of Nov., 1872, certificate No. 364, for fifty shares of the capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, standing in the name of A. W. Spencer. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause, at the office of said Company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York City, why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu thereof.
A. W. SPENCER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Byke Silver Mining Company, for the election of thirteen trustees and three inspectors, will be held at No. 22 William-st., Room No. 13, on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., between 12 and 1 P. M.
WM. D. HARRIS, Treasurer and Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN
ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,
ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, **CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE,** Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a **LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS** for several years. Connects with the **GREAT COAL FIELDS** west of Little Rock, and **THE CATTLE TRADE** from Texas, with unrestricted control of the **COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD.** With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK.
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

GUARANTEED BONDS
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND
AND
FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed unconditionally by THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running for ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 90 1-2 and interest. Full particulars and maps on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied in payment of traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals were received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,010 22
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	6,633 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.
DEC. 1, 1872. Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 28 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.
W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment by check of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closure of the books, a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK FREAR-STONE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 348 Brodway, Dec. 13, 1872.

The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., inclusive.
CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the seventh (7th) day of December, 1872, for the supply of one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds of Fresh Beef and one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required.

The beef must be of good quality, and equal to the grade necessary to make the best mess beef, and be delivered in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters. The vegetables must be of the best quality the market affords, and the beef and vegetables must be offered for by the pound.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into a bond within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and the Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantor is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, and unless satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles he offers to supply is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that the contract will expire at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, without regard to the quantities which may have been delivered, and, in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered before that date, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the department.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 5, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Dec. 5, for a lease to the Government for three years, from the 1st of February next, of a fire-proof building or buildings connected, for the appraisement of merchandise at this port.

In the said buildings there will be required 80,000 superficial square feet for storage, the ceilings to be not less than ten feet high, and the floors clear and unobstructed, except by supporting columns and piers.

In addition to the above there will be required 65,000 superficial square feet for examination rooms and offices, as follows:

12 Examination Rooms, 40 by 100 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 20 by 50 feet.
1 Examination Room, 25 by 50 feet.
2 Examination Rooms, 25 by 40 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 20 by 30 feet.
2 Examination Rooms, 15 by 25 feet each.
1 Examination Room, 15 by 20 feet.
3 Offices, 50 feet square each.
34 Offices, 15 feet square each.
2 offices, 25 by 50 feet each.
8 offices, 8 by 12 feet each.

The examination rooms and offices to be well lighted and ventilated; two receiving doors and four delivery doors required, and sufficient steam-power to heat the entire building and operate five elevator engines.

Proposals for the lease of stores containing substantially the same or equivalent accommodations will be considered.

C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TENDERS FOR CARS.

The Directors of the above Company desire tenders for the following cars, provided early delivery can be had:

50 Double-deck cars.
100 Stock cars.
200 Box cars.
100 Flat cars.
50 Standard "Blue line" cars.

Sealed tenders marked "Tender for Cars," and addressed to the undersigned, are invited on or before the 7th of December, 1872.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Nov. 29, 1872.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

**NOTICE T

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4, —

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $25, currency.

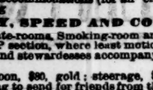
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria Wed'sday, Dec. 4.	Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25.
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 11.	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
Calabria, Wed'day, Dec. 18.	Parthia, Wed'sday, Jan 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wed'day, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Wed'day, Dec. 18, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Wed'day, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, ANDREWS.Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, BRAGG.....Saturday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

JAMES ADGER Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 3.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over all the connecting Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by the line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.
BENTLEY N. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York. From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 7.....ANGLIA.....Saturday, Dec. 28.
Saturday, Dec. 14.....INDIA.....Saturday, Jan. 4.
Saturday, Dec. 21..CALIFORNIA..Saturday, Jan. 11.
Saturday, Dec. 28..AUSTRALIA..Saturday, Jan. 18.
Saturday, Jan. 4.....VICTORIA.....Saturday, Jan. 25.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Dec. 11, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN Dec. 18, at 8½ A.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE...Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 8, at —
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 15, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SUMONT...Saturday, Nov. 30
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, Dec. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....30
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Pedro, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamers touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 7.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Dec. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. B. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)...Sat., Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, Tomasena.....Tues., Dec. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Dec. 21
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Sat., Dec. 28

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBRAH, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent.
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 1 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent Florida R. R., No. 409 Broadway

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK TO

DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons.....Nov. 13 and Dec. 21,

Followed by

LAGOS and GUNGA,

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners. No. 70 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TUCKLEFORD.....Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS.....Dec. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON.....Dec. 26
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS.....Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 56 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage-tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 56 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08, 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:55, 11:38 A. M.; 2:33, 3:56, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:35, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield, line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Harlem and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Sharon Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Christoberg, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Port Jervis, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:3., 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Pailsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, Mills, Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 2:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:30 A. M., 3:08 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:35, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:06, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

2.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Sats. days.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture.

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 335 Hudson-st.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.

Office, No. 141 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
CASH ASSETS.....$276,675

DIRECTORS.

W. R. APPLETON,	CH. G. LANDON,
SAMUEL B. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. BELDEN,	FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,	A. E. MASTERS,
JOHN BRYAN,	ANDREW MOUNT,
T. B. CODLINGTON,	JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY,	F. PAYSON,
DAVID DOWS,	G. W. POTTLON,
DENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
W. H. FOGG,	R. W. RODMAN,
FREDERICK GANS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. E. GETTY,	MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIHON,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
PRESTON H. HODGES,	E. B. STRANGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. B. KITCHING,	WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON

LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. BANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital . . . $150.000
Assets 240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the Presidents and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $104,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and still have a handsome surplus remaining over, and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO MUTUAL LIFE POLICY-HOLDERS.

Every policy-holder affected. A complete statement of the present policy and purposes of the management of the Mutual Life given in the INSURANCE TIMES EXTRA, No. 421. Distributed gratis. Copies forwarded by post on receipt of stamped envelope.

INSURANCE TIMES OFFICE,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

OFFICE OF THE

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1872.

In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 15, 1872, the stockholders of the TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 168 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay the office and to the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1872.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 } BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1872. }

AN ELECTION OF THIRTY DIRECTORS of the Company for the ensuing year, and of three Trustees of the Relief Fund for the ensuing election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, proximo, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES YERBANCE, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 22d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the wharf.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 12:00 M.
Thursday, 28th.... 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th... 12:00 P. M.
Friday, 29th.... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 30th.. 2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th. 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2. 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th., 10:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 4th.... 9:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare, $2. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 20 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 23d day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect five trustees of said Cemetery.

DEC. 5, 1872. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.

JOHN E. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLAGES.—STEAM MARBLE AND MAR-ble dressing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AS ASSISTant teacher in Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, Long Island. Reputation, Christian character, scholarship, experience and tact in the management of boys. Address, with full particulars, testimonials and references, E. T. MACK, Principal.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 1414 West 126-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS,

For Brougham, T-Cart, and Landau, new, and of best quality and style, for sale at stable, No. 156 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-seat Westchester phaetons, light rockaways, and every other style family carriages; reduced prices; second-hand rockaways, dog carts, pony phaetons, buggies, brett, coupé rockaways, &c.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, EVERY description, new and second-hand; several left from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all styles cutters. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap-robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JAMES F. HIND, plaintiff, against CHARLES S. P. BOWLES, R. Gordon Bowles, William B. Bowles, Nathan Appleton, John Doe, and Richard Roe, comprising the firm of Bowles Brothers & Co., defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County, at the City Hall, in the City, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-four hundred and sixty-two dollars and ten cents, and also five hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-one cents, damages allowed by law, with interest from the 18th day of November, 1872, on said two sums together, being six thousand and eight dollars and thirty-one cents, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1872.

RUGGLES & BALDWIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The above-mentioned complaint was this day filed with the Clerk of this Court, in the City Hall, New-York City.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1872.

RUGGLES & BALDWIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n23-law6wTh

AMELUNG, MARY A.—ET AL.—In New-York Supreme Court.—WILLIAM P. BUCKMASTER, as special administrator, &c., of John A. Amelung, deceased, plaintiff, against MARY A. AMELUNG, widow of the said deceased, and JOHN A. AMELUNG, defendants.—Summons for relief.

To the defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Oct. 22, 1872.

HINGS & NORTH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 137 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872.

BANGS & NORTH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

o31-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MICHAEL J. QUIGG and DAVID C. BANCKER, plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. FIELDS, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 23d day of October, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eleven cents, with interest from the 26th day of June, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1872.

O. F. & J. C. SHAW,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th

GONE TO HIS REST.

The Funeral Ceremonies Over Mr. Greeley's Remains.

Impressive Services at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

Solemn and Interesting Scenes at the Church and Grave.

The funeral of Horace Greeley, yesterday, was a memorable event in the history of the City. Although the funeral services were not to commence till 10½ o'clock, the doors of the church were besieged by anxious crowds as early as 9 o'clock, and the Police had great difficulty in keeping the throng in proper order. When the doors were opened, a few minutes after 10, it took but a few seconds to fill the galleries. The body of the church was reserved for the special mourners and the invited guests. Many floral emblems had been added to those already in the church on the previous evening and which were described in the TIMES of yesterday. A large plow, in flowers, had been placed outside the chancel-rail, a little to the right; the emblems of faith, hope, and charity, the floral tribute of Mr. Richard Schell; a fine cross, the offering of Gen. Butler; a standing basket, with cross and crown, sent by the Lincoln Club; with wreaths, baskets, harps and other emblems, were conspicuous around the chancel, and the sweet-scented flowers of which they were composed, filled the whole church with their fragrance.

A few minutes before 11 Mr. Berge, the organist, commenced a voluntary, and the softly-subdued tones of the organ soon stilled to silence the bustle and continuous whispering which had been going on in the crowded galleries. Shortly after the delegations from the various societies and clubs began to arrive. A committee of twenty from the Union League Club filed into the church and took seats on the left side; then came members of the Typographical Society, wearing their scarfs; Gen. Cochrane and members of the Common Council, bearing their staves of office draped in mourning. Gov. Hoffman and staff entered and took seats inside the chancel-rail on the left. A general movement among the people in the galleries indicated the entry of President Grant. He came accompanied by Senator Wilson, Gen. Sheridan, Secretary Robeson, and others. Vice-President Colfax was also in the church, and among other well-known gentlemen were the following: Senator Conkling, Gen. Dix, Senator Carl Schurz, Gov. Parker, Gov. Jewell, Lyman Tremain, Minister Washburne, Collector Arthur, Senator Tipton, Samuel Bowles, Judge Monell, Commissioner Van Nort, George W. Childs, ex-Gov. Ward, ex-Gov. Ashley, Judge Brady, Mayor Hall, Hon. Mr. Barker, Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, Hon. John V. Gridley, Gen. Merritt, Judge Monell, Gen. McQuade, John A. Green, John A. Foster, Major-Gen. Shaler, Gen. Blaekie, Hon. E. C. Cowdin, Gen. Barlow, Judge Larremore, Hon. John A. Hall, ex-Marshal Murray, Theodore Tilton, Hon. Jacob Patterson, Gen. Sharpe, and W. W. Harding.

On the platform behind the pulpit were Dr. Chapin, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Edward Beecher, Rev. Mr. Pullman, of Brooklyn, and other clergymen.

At 11½ the solemn and softened strains of Chopin's funeral march were heard, as the doors of the church were flung back and the funeral cortége slowly entered and filed up the centre aisle. The casket, laden with floral emblems, was deposited on the bier in front of the pulpit. The pall-bearers were Chief-Justice Chase, Senator Trumbull, Thurlow Weed, T. Chamberlin, Rev. Dr. Bright, Wm. Orton, D. W. Bruce, Sinclair Tousey, Dudley S. Gregory, A. J. Johnson, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, John E. Williams, Senator Fenton, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Robt. Bonner, R. M. Hoe, Peter C. Baker, J. G. Lightbody, Chas. S. Storrs, John R. Storrs.

Immediately after the pall-bearers came the two daughters of Mr. Greeley, both in deep mourning. Then other members of the family, who were followed by the editorial and reportorial staff of the *Tribune*, the New-York Associated Press, and the American Press Association.

The choir then commenced the Psalm "De Profundis." At its conclusion, Dr. Chapin read selections from Scripture appropriate to the occasion. As he concluded with the triumphant exclamation, "O death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory?" a low, yet distinct sigh re-echoed the words, and the congregation were ready to hear the song from the Messiah, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

When the last notes of Miss Kellogg's voice had died away, Mr. Beecher took his place in the pulpit and commenced his address, but so much was he overcome by emotion that his first sentences were almost inaudible.

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

There is no man, said Mr. Beecher, who dies whose death is not momentous. Mid sobs and tears and reverent thoughts he is laid in the tomb. But I know of no one who has gone recently, or who will go for a long time to come, bearing with him so much sorrow, so much kindness of thought, so many tender recollections, so much that should be instructive. Who is this man bearing all the civic honors that the land can give? Is he one whose wealth made him a prince in beneficence? But he was not rich in life. Is this a man gifted with all the kindness of heart and singular dignity of administration who made every man his friend who came near him? But he was a man of war, and filled the land with fierce controversies, who died without title or place, save in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. The Government itself stands still on his demise, and the honored representative and Chief Magistrate of this great people bows his head in infinite sympathy in the presence of the dead. We forget all our differences ever his bier. Is it because of that strained charity which lays aside all criticism in the presence of death, as something too august for man to talk about? We differ today as much as we did a month ago when the whole land was full of clamor, and yet, he who was the chief mark of adverse criticism is today in tears and sorrow the object of every act of reverence. It is because the man is more than a professional man—not a candidate for the Presidency, not an editor, but a man possessing all that belonged to the essential manhood. And when we consider the wonderfully dramatic scenes connected with his later life, when affliction after affliction came upon him; when each incident is calculated to evoke sympathy, you are brought to express your honor and reverence for Horace Greeley. It is given to very few men—the Divine Jesus being a notable instance—to have their thoughts go on as institutions working down through generations; such men are masters of men, and masters of mind, but they are very few. Most men are great by their circumstances, and great by the exertions of powers which have application by reason of transient circumstances. There are others who are great because they have lived, and are permitted to mingle their lives so that they live in others. This is the work that has been done by him that will work no more among us. For thirty years he built for himself no outward monument, no long line of literary efforts, no immense estate, nothing; but for thirty years that heart has meant well by every human being, and has given some drops of his blood to countless multitudes, until today, between two oceans, every man, woman, and child has felt the influence of the life of Horace Greeley. What matters it now that in political economy he was on one side, and you on the other, and that in the struggle of life he was on one side, and you were on the other. Horace Greeley gave his life to education, to industry, to humanity—especially toward the poor and unfriended. He was feet for the lame, tongue for the dumb, and eye for the blind. For thirty years he labored for intelligence, for an honester life, for a nobler manhood, and though he may not be remembered by those memorials that surround the names of others, he will ever be remembered by the latest generations in our land. The harvest of his life has been gathered, and the wheat is garnered. It reappears in the school-boy, in the pioneer, in the settler of the distant West, and in the young thriving men of our villages and towns. His life has gone into others, and he has become a national benefactor. Today we bear testimony to those under truths that had no conspicuity in his life-time, for in the conflicts of the time we gave no estimate to those noble qualities and true manhood in him. Today we are speaking kindly; today we are all asking what things may we do to praise him fairly and justly. Oh, men, is there no lesson in this? Do you not give yourself too much to passion, and too little to Divine praise? How sad is the way that leads to the grave; but when that grave opens, may God grant that in the solemnity of these thoughts in which we have gathered here, it may be our happy lot that when we die, angels shall open the gates and receive us to the glory of the Lord.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's remarks, the choir sang the hymn, "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," and the address by Dr. Chapin followed. To the first part of this, the congregation listened calmly, but as the speaker warmed with his subject, and referred to his personal knowledge of the deceased, the attention of his hearers became fixed.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. CHAPIN.

One month ago many of us now present, met in this place to express our sympathy with one who sat with buried face and quivering lip, a heart-stricken mourner for his life. Today, as in the freshness of his great sorrow, he is to lie by her side. The shadow of death through which he was then passing has enfolded him. I cannot attempt here now to unfold the life or estimate the worth of Horace Greeley. Such an attempt would, on the one hand, be premature, and, on the other hand, is unnecessary—premature because the traits and lessons of the great life can best be summed up and fixed in history in calmer moments, when the first vibrations of grief and excitement have ceased. This work ought to be done, and I trust will be done, in the utterance of some public memorial service, which will demand and receive a much wider hearing than I can claim. I say this work of appreciation is unnecessary, because it has already been done. There have been but few instances in our history when the salient points of a man's character have been so instinctively apprehended—but few instances where the expressions of regret and regard have been so spontaneous, so widespread, and so genuine. The record of Mr. Greeley's life, like his person, was known everywhere. The eulogies of his life pouring in from every quarter of the land are not made of artificial rhetoric—they are genuine. The tears shed by country firesides and in distant States, as under the shading drapery on these walls, are not conventional tears. They are no official symbols of sorrow that hang around us—they represent the people's thought, and are twined about the people's heart. The affection and regret for the dead is not attributable merely to intellectual ability, large and undeniable as is undoubtedly was in the present instance. It is not to official station, because he held none. The will of the people, expressed through the Electoral College today, will decree that he held no such station. No, my friends, the attraction in this instance is the magnetism of simple goodness. I need not say that Mr. Greeley's heart was as large as his brain, that love for humanity was an inwrought element of his nature. This was so complete, so perfect in him, that he touched all sides of humanity, so to speak, and he possessed one of the kindest faces ever worn by men, the expression of which was gentleness itself. The hundreds of poor, toil-worn men who yesterday pressed through the crowd to take a last look of that worn countenance, were moved by no curiosity—they came there not to gaze at the face of a great journalist or a famous politician; they were drawn by the conviction that he was the poor man's friend, the sympathetic champion of working men who had struggled through their experience and had never forgotten their friend. Mr. Greeley's public action was directed to the same impulse. He enlisted in the service of every humane act, and not only did it inspire him against oppression and bias and meanness of every kind, but it made him exceptionally generous and tolerant. Some asserted he erred on the side of mercy against justice—perhaps so, but if one erred at all it was better he should give way on the side of mercy. Whatever may have been the mistakes of him who lies before us, there was no mistake in the main current of that truthful principle which inspired his labors and characterized his life. He enlisted in a war from which there was no discharge. He contended against what he believed to be wrong, inspired no less by the goodness of his heart than by the strength of his mind—he strove for what he believed to be right until his mind and heart gave way, and marked by the scars of battle he lies upon the field. His work in life was eminently a practical one. Goodness was no mere sentiment with him, it was an organic force. There may be those who regarded him as what they called a visionary man. For my part I am thankful for that vision that rises upon such solid ground of usefulness and precipitates such complete results. No man was less given to mere idle speculation by speech or pen, or used more telling words with such great effect. How wide, how manifold was the circle of interest which he touched. How close to men's homes and bosoms and affections are his works, how many minds has he instructed with practical wisdom, how many rights has he stimulated with wholesome energy, how many young men gratefully acknowledge him their teacher and guide. What various interests of art, of labor, of education, of temperance, of domestic purity and freedom, miss him and mourn for him today. Wielding with so much power the mightiest engine of the time; placed in an editorial chair which, in our day, whether for good or evil, exerts an influence greater than any seat or throne on earth, he used it for his own purposes, but he never made it the stimulant to wickedness or the vehicle of a single social wrong. His work was wide and various—how wide and various this spectacle here today attests. Here are represented men of all shades of opinion and political thought, but all cheerfully claim fellowship with him in patriotic sincerity, and testify that, while Horace Greeley had many antagonists, he had no enemies. His death was a fitting close to his distinguished and eventful life. What a triumph over death!—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." And what true holiness and greatness was symbolized in those words. Dr. Chapin concluded by an eloquent panegyric on the Christian character of Mr. Greeley.

When the prayer which followed the address had been finished, the hymn, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," was sung with much feeling by Miss T. Werneke. Dr. Chapin then gave the benediction; and as the pall-bearers took their station in the centre aisle, preparatory to the removal of the body, the choir took up the chant, "O What is Life!" This chant was deeply impressive, and while it continued all were bowed in reverential silence.

The order of procession in departure was as follows:

Pall-bearers, bearing the casket.
Immediate relatives of the deceased.
The President and staff.
The Governor and staff.
The *Tribune* staff.
The members of the Typographical Society.
The Common Council.
Other representative bodies, and citizens generally.

FROM THE CHURCH TO THE GRAVE.

The services had hardly concluded when Superintendent Kelso instructed Capt. Gunner and the other officers of the Police Department to prepare for the march. Space was immediately cleared in front of the church, and Misses Ida and Gabrielle Greeley, escorted by Messrs. Carpenter and Sinclair, passed into the mourning coaches which were in waiting. Then President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Vice-President-elect Wilson, and Senator Roscoe Conkling appeared on the steps of the church. The vast crowd of ladies congregated on the lower steps of the church pushed forward to obtain a closer view of the distinguished party, and it was only by pressing through the crowd, aided by the Police, that the President reached his carriage. The procession was then formed by Superintendent Kelso in the following order: Advance guard of Broadway Squad, under Capt. A. J. Allaire; Mayor Hall, Superintendent Kelso, Inspectors Walling, Dilks, and McDermott; Fourth Precinct Police, under Capt. Ulman, as escort; detail of Firemen, under Engineer Shea; Rev. Dr. Pullman, in carriage; pall-bearers, in five coaches; hearse; family relatives, in coaches; President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Vice-President-elect Wilson, and Secretary Belknap; Guard of Honor, under Sergt. Tuck, of the Broadway Squad; Governors State of New-York, New-Jersey, and other States, in carriages; *Tribune* staff, Typographical Society, Union League Club, Common Council, Manhattan Club, Liberal Republican Committee, Union Republican General Committee, Tammany Hall General Committee, Simon Cameron Club, citizens in coaches. Fifth-avenue was lined with persons, and the sidewalks were full to overflowing—so much so that the Police had to keep back the crowd of citizens. The windows of the houses were occupied by ladies, who watched the pageant with seeming interest. Many of the houses were either draped with black or had flags flying at half-mast. At Fourteenth-street and down Broadway the crowd on the sidewalks was simply indescribable. It seemed as if every citizen had turned out to do honor to the dead. Thousands and thousands of men, women and children had evidently been waiting for the advent of the procession for hours. A great many mercantile houses were draped with crape, the greater number of the stores were closed, and the day seemed to be a holiday as far as the merchants of New-York were concerned. At Union-square, Houston-street, the Astor House and Wall-street, the crowd assembled was especially noticeable for its density. The Police arrangements during the day were admirable. On reaching the Hamilton Ferry, President Grant, Gov. Hoffman, and the greater part of the notable persons drew out of the line of the procession. Seventy-five carriages crossed the Hamilton Ferry with the hearse. On reaching the cemetery, the hearse was driven to the Greeley plot situated on plot No. 2,344, fronting on Oak-avenue. Rev. Jas. M. Pullman, of the Brooklyn Universalist Church, delivered a brief and appropriate prayer, and the caskes containing Mr. Greeley's remains was lowered into the vault. Miss Ida Greeley, going into the vault, laid an ivy wreath on the casket, Miss Gabrielle Greeley a tuberose cross, and Mrs. Samuel Sinclair a camellia wreath. The vault was then sealed up, earth thrown over it, and the ceremony was at an end.

Respect Shown to the Memory of Horace Greeley in Other Places.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 4.—The Dutchess County Board of Supervisors this morning adopted the following:

Resolved, That this Board adjourn at 11 A. M. until 3 P. M., and that the American flag be displayed at half-mast on the public buildings of the county in this city, as a token of respect to the memory of the late Horace Greeley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The flags on public and private buildings are displayed at half-mast today, in respect to the memory of Horace Greeley. The Board of Trade this morning passed a resolution highly eulogistic of the founder of the *Tribune*, and then adjourned.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 4.—A heavily-draped flag is hung across the main street of this place today, in respect to the memory of Horace Greeley.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A large meeting of the Professors and students of Cornell University was held this afternoon, to pay tribute to the memory of their honored trustee, the late Horace Greeley. Vice-President Russell presided, and made an eloquent and touching address. Brief and appropriate addresses were also made by Profs. Shackford and Hewitt, and Messrs. Van Auken, Winston, Baker, Stephens, Lucas, Tryan, and Goodell. The most kind and earnest feeling for the memory of the deceased was exhibited, and appropriate resolutions were passed, which will be forwarded to the family.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 4.—Appropriate memorial services in memory of Horace Greeley were held at the Town Hall this afternoon. The hour of assembling was announced by the tolling of bells.

An eloquent and critical commemorative discourse was delivered by Rev. William P. Aiken. A large assemblage was present at the impressive services.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Many flags were at half-mast in this city today, in respect to the memory of Horace Greeley, and universal sorrow was expressed at the sad termination of the great journalist's life.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—Out of respect to the memory of the late Horace Greeley, the State and national flags on the Capitol were at half-mast today.

Other cities in all parts of the country took official action on the death of Mr. Greeley.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The lectures of Prof. Tyndall, on the "Physics of Light," will commence in New-York on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at the great hall of the Cooper Institute.

We are indebted to the officers of the White Star steam-ship Atlantic, and to the management of the line, for late and valued additions to our foreign files.

Great excitement prevailed among pedestrians, yesterday, in Barclay-street, caused by a runaway horse dashing wildly and unimpeded through this usually densely-thronged street.

At 6 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the attic of the two-story brick house No. 488 Broome-street, occupied by Joseph Dreifus, neck-tie manufacturer. Loss $500; fully insured. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

In the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, yesterday, Judge Blatchford, in the case of William Mannheim, an alleged bankrupt, considered that it was not a proper case for adjudication, and dismissed the petition with costs.

Edgar Wood was held for trial, in $2,500 bail, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Cox, on a charge of attempting burglary on the premises of Mr. Wm. M. Ropperman, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street.

Daniel Kennedy, of No. 389 Greenwich-street, a member of Engine Company No. 27, was seriously injured on Tuesday evening, by being caught between a hydrant and a tender, at No. 173 Franklin-street. He was taken to his home.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that during the week ending Nov. 30 118 miles of streets were cleaned, and 13,631 loads of ashes and garbage, and 4,196 loads of dirt and sweepings were removed from the City, at a cost of $10,020 36.

In an article upon the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the TIMES of yesterday, a paragraph said, "Messrs. Budge, Schiff & Co. *hold* all the bonds as the financial agents of the road." It should have read "Messrs. Budge, Schiff & Co. *sold*," &c.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Thomas F. Brinsnade, of Connecticut, was held for trial, in $1,500 bail, on a charge of obtaining $300 by false pretenses, on a check abstracted from the possession of Nevil W. Bloss, of No. 226 West Thirty-ninth-street.

Abel C. Benedict, indicted for resisting a Federal Supervisor of Election, on the 5th of November last, at Dobbs' Ferry, was arrested, yesterday, by Deputy Marshal Purvis, and taken before Commissioner Shields on a bench warrant. He gave bonds in $5,000 to appear for trial.

Friedrich Lexow, for many years one of the chief editors of the German *Belles Letters Journal*, published in this City, died on Tuesday, at his residence in West Hoboken. His funeral will take place at noon today, from the late residence on Weavertown Road. The deceased was not quite forty-six years of age.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the stable in the rear of Nos. 335 and 337 East Thirty-second-street, owned by Patrick Conway, and occupied by a number of cartmen. Roundsman Fettit and Patrolmen Cahill and McGinley, of the Twenty-first Precinct, rescued seven horses from the burning stable. Damage to building and contents $1,500; partially insured.

Sarah Gaw, a young colored woman, was arrested yesterday by Detective Kielley, of the Central Office, charged with having stolen about $100 worth of wearing apparel from Mrs. Cooper, of Stuyvesant-avenue, Brooklyn, with whom she had obtained employment by means of forged recommendations. The accused was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to Brooklyn for trial today.

A fair for the benefit of the French Evangelical Church was opened, last evening, in the Somerville Art Gallery, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Besides the usual collection of various useful articles, a number of very beautiful pictures, by well-known home and foreign artists, are on view and for sale. The fair will continue open every evening of this week until Saturday, when it will close.

At a meeting of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York, held at their rooms, No. 472 Broadway, last evening, it was announced that, since the last meeting of the organization, Thomas Jeremiah and James Van Norden, Presidents of the Society in the years 1854 and 1843 respectively, had died. Appropriate resolutions were afterward adopted, setting forth the good they had done the Society during their terms of office.

While the streets were being cleared for the procession yesterday, a team of horses attached to a hearse, becoming frightened, ran furiously up Broadway, and eventually came to a stand-still against a lamp-post at the corner of Amity-street. The greater part of one side of the hearse was smashed in, and the driver, Peter Ackerman, was thrown from the box and severely bruised. The horses escaped without serious injury.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, 160 Republicans were admitted to membership, and twenty who had applied for admission were rejected, one of them on the ground of his having been a Tammany Hall Supervisor at the late election. Before the meeting adjourned 264 additional applications to join the Association were received.

Yesterday, while the cross-beams of the gallows which had been sent for from Brooklyn for the execution of Rogers were being lowered to the prison yard of the Tombs, Mary Rogers, the mother of the murderer, was called to the bar on a charge of intoxication. The officer who made the arrest stated that she was lying in a helpless condition in the streets last night, and Judge Hogan, on learning that her son was under sentence of death, immediately ordered her release.

The pickpockets were busy along the line of procession yesterday, and in several instances their efforts were successful, and the perpetrators escaped for the time being. The detectives succeeded in arresting Jas. Cummings and Thos. Rainer, both young men, while in the act of rifling the pockets of their neighbors, and five others who gave their names as Ben. Rosenby, Wm. Smith, Jos. Hickey, Chas. Dana, and Alonzo Van Cleve, all under nineteen, were taken up as suspicious characters.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Clews, employed at the silk factory at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, while at work yesterday afternoon, was dragged into the machinery by getting her skirts caught by a belt, and, before she could be rescued, received fatal injuries.

A correct list of the insurances on the Bushwick-avenue stable fire has not yet been obtained, but it is rumored that the company had an insurance for only $30,000, in the following companies: Lenox Farragut, Citizens', Rutgers, Hoffman, Star, Brewers' and Maisters', &c.

Theodore Weed, aged forty-five, of No. 150 North Second-street, employed by John King, builder, on a building at the corner of North Second and Sixth streets, Williamsburg, was yesterday morning instantly killed while putting a belt on a pulley. He was caught in the shafting, and torn to pieces.

Silas B. Dutcher, assignee of the Brooklyn Central Bank, which failed Aug. 2, 1870, yesterday sued the Importers' and Traders' Bank of New-York, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, before Judge Gilbert, to recover the amount of a draft paid by the Central Bank to the Importers' and Traders' Bank shortly before the failure. It was held that the officers of the Central Bank had no right to pay the money, knowing that the bank was insolvent, and the jury returned a verdict for the amount of the draft, with interest, $22,489 83.

STATEN ISLAND.

The T. P. Way, of the People's line, North Shore (Staten Island) Ferry Company, met with an accident, yesterday morning, which will disable her from running for a day or two. An unusually low tide brought her upon a rock at Port Richmond, which at other times is not dangerous, and she stove a hole in her bottom.

LONG ISLAND.

H. K. P. Dennett, Michael Carney, and Jacob Roemer were elected Trustees of the village of Flushing at the recent charter election; Adolph Poppenhusen, K. G. White, and A. D. Schlesinger Trustees, and Conrad Von Busse Justice of the Peace of College Point. Geo. L. Smith, James Fowler, and Geo. Van Siclen were at the same time elected Trustees of the village of Whitestone. In the village of Whitestone the Water bill was defeated by a large majority.

NEW JERSEY.

The noted horse Billy Burton, once owned by Commodore Vanderbilt, but now the property of W. W. Stearns, of Elizabeth, is down with the dropsy, or an aggravated attack of the horse disease so recently prevalent.

James Pickle, of East Newark, who swallowed a set of false teeth, on Sunday, is still alive, but is suffering intensely. The physicians have tried every known method to force him to eject the foreign substance from his stomach.

The examination of the Rev. George M. Boynton, by the pastors and delegates from neighboring Congregational Churches, was held in the Belleville-Avenue Congregational Church, Newark, yesterday morning. In the evening Mr. Boynton was installed as pastor of the church.

The police of Newark are now on the track of David Moore, who murdered his wife at Mine Hill, near Dover, a week ago. On Monday night he crawled into the wash-house of a dwelling in East Orange, and slept till the next morning, when he started away, after giving his name as David Moore.

Timothy Brophy, who disappeared suddenly from his home in West Paterson, two weeks ago, and for whom search was made in the woods west of Paterson by organized bands of his friends, has been found in Dover, Morris County, where he has been at work since his disappearance.

The principal portion of the citizens of Hoboken were yesterday morning deprived of their usual allowance of milk. It is stated that the farmers along the Morris and Essex Road have combined to raise the wholesale price to ten cents, and in consequence only two milkmen who receive their supply from this source served their customers.

The suit of A. P. Rikeman against Michael Nathan, of the Hudson County Executive Committee, came up for trial, before Justice Davis, in Jersey City, yesterday. The suit was brought to recove payment for posting bills for the Committee during the recent campaign. A large crowd of politicians assembled to hear the testimony. No decision was rendered.

[Advertisement.]
CHRISTMAS IS COMING!—KNOX is ready. He displays a valuable and varied assortment of Fancy Furs at each of his establishments, No. 212 Broadway and 178 under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, as well as his world-wide popular Winter style of Hats for gentlemen. Deal at KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]
Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using Cod Liver Oil. HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.—Hon. John Dunn and lady, Mrs. and Miss Ingraham and boy, Miss E. Murray, Miss Kirsten Stolp, Albert Rosse, wife and infant, Rev. H. Hande and wife, Mrs. L. Clifton, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Haine and infant, Mr. Hopkins and wife, Mr. Glover, D. R. Medrano, C. E. Morse, Clement Winstanley, Charles Koredler.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Henry Rohnam, Joseph Tindale, H. M. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....7:09 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon rises.10:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:21 | Gov. Island.12:10 | Hell Gate..1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; City of Austin, Eldridge, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, N. C., Murray, Peiris & Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, Geo. B. Merrick & Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Chesapeake, Mangan, Portland.

Ships Tantallon Castle, (Br.,) Brown, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Douglas Castle, (Br.,) Allison, London, H. Sweetland & Co.

Bark Signal, Whitney, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.

Brigs Johann, (Ger.,) Wilshusen, Cape Town, Downey, Corners & Co.; Eilen S Stewart, Holland, Centuegon, Evans, Ball & Co.; Jeremiah, Lord, Matanzas, Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.; Harry Verden, Collins, Havana, James W. Elwell & Co.; La Creole, (Dutch,) Spaickhaver, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Sussex, (Br.,) West, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons; A. G. Jewett, Reed, Cardenas, Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Storm Petrel, Haskell, Progreso, J. S. Ingraham & Co.; Louise A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Cardenas, Van Brunt & Brothers; H. W. McColley, Doughty, Newbern, N. C., M. Holmes & Co.; Georgia, McFarland, Fernandina, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.; Laura, Cousins, Musquito Inlet, H. W. Loud & Co.; Lisetta, Smith, Port Royal, S. C., H. W. Loud & Co.; Ida Beebe, Horton, Georgetown, S. C., E. S. Powell; M. E. Woodnutt, Davis, Indianola, Texas, Evans, Ball & Co.; James Wall, Grover, Savannah, Ga., S. C. Loud & Co.; Peggy, (Br.,) Reeve, Bristol, G. F. Bulley.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Delamot, Liverpool Nov. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale; Nov. 23, lat. 51 22, lon. 22 50, exchanged signals with a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 28th, lat. 47 22, lon. 49 18, passed a schooner-rigged steam-ship with white band on funnel, do.; 30th, lat. 43 35, lon. 59 22, a Cunard steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 43 30, lon. 59 40, a four-masted steamship in co., bound W.; Dec. 2, 10¾ A. M., 370 miles E. Sandy Hook, a White Star steam-ship bound E.; same date, 11:20 A. M. 364 miles E. Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with steam-ship Egypt, hence for Liverpool; 2 P. M., 336 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 3d, 10¾ A. M., 182 miles, a bark-rigged steam-ship, do. The C. of W. brings 332 passengers.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Naples Oct. 21, Leghorn 26th, Genoa Nov. 1, Marseilles 9th, Valencia 11th, Malaga 15th, and Gibraltar 17th, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly gales and heavy head sea the entire passage: Dec. 1, lat. 36 32, lon. 63 11, passed steam-ship Chester, hence for Belfast; 4th, passed a bark, supposed to be the Garland, bound W.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Bermuda, with mdse. to W. H. Webb. Experienced strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston Nov. 25, via Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Maria, (Greek,) Cranida, Havana 25 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Rosecrock, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Had fine weather up to the fourth day; since strong westerly winds; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Arabel, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brady, Port Morris, in ballast to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Lucy Hammond, Bagley, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to master.

Schr. Virginia, Small, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

Schr. Leader, Barter, Providence, to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minquas, Heary, Providence, for Rondout.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; City of Austin, for New-Orleans; Tybee, for San Domingo City; Zodiac, for Morehead City, N. C.; ship Douglas Castle, for London; barks Imogene, for Rotterdam; Lizzie Daglish, for Gibraltar for orders; brigs Spring Bird, for Rio Grande do Sul; schrs. Edward Burnett, for Para; John, for Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Arr. steamers Mercedita, from Charleston; Nereus, from New-York.

Below, brig Jane, from Port-au-Prince.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Arr., steamer Hecla, from Liverpool, and brig Alice M. Putnam, from Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 4.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York, and Maryland, from Baltimore; and bark Jerome Jones, from Boston.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; bark Ranger, for Liverpool; and scars. M. E. Long, for Plymouth; Matoska, for Baltimore; Letchman, for Baltimore, and R. K. Vaughan, for Philadelphia.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 4.—The steamer Benefactor, from Wilmington, for New-York, put into this harbor last night.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Arr. steam-ships Saragossa, from Baltimore; Montgomery, from New-York; and Oriental, from Boston; bark Angela, from Port-au-Prince; and schrs. Adrian, from Bermuda, and Goodwill, from Eleuthera.

Sld. steamer Pernambuco, for Liverpool; brigs Joseph Clark, for New-York, and American Union, from St. Marys; schr. Starlight, for Philadelphia; barks Samboyana, for Barcelona, and Merrington, for Liverpool.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 2.—Arr. steamer Ashland, Boston, for New-York; schrs. A. S. Wiley, Virginia, for Boston; Charlie Cobb, New-York, for Salem, and Addie F. Cole, Boston, for Virginia. Also, arr. brig Maria Wheeler, and schrs. Mary Lee, Emma R., Thos. St. Mary's; D. S. Puke, John M. Ball, Wm. A. Crooker, and John L. Tracy, with her main boom broken, not yet boarded.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 4.—The Cunard line steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Nov. 22, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 4.—The Inman line steam-ship City of London, Capt. Alurehouse, and the National line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, both from New-York Nov. 21, for Liverpool, have arr. here the former yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and the latter today.

The steam-ship Sarmatian, from Quebec, arr. here yesterday.

MOVILLE, Dec. 4.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Munro, from New-York Nov. 16, for Glasgow, arr. here today.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—Arr. steam-ship Darien, from Savannah Nov. 7; ship Strathlane, from New-York Nov. 14.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Breech-Loading Shot-Guns,
Rifles, and Pistols.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUNS, FITTED IN FINE CASES, WITH IMPLEMENTS COMPLETE, SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ALL THE FINEST MAKES OF BREECH-LOADERS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, INCLUDING SCOTT'S, WESTLEY RICHARDS', GREENER'S, WEBLEY'S, AND ALL OTHER CELEBRATED ENGLISH MAKERS', AND GREENER'S NEW ILLUSTRATED WORK ON BREECH-LOADERS; ALSO, BREVET BRIG.-GEN. C. B. NORTON'S, WORK ON AMERICAN BREECH-LOADING SMALL-ARMS, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE LATE INVENTIONS.

BUSSEY'S PATENT GYRO PIGEON AND TRAP, THE ONLY DEVICE TO DO AWAY WITH THE USE OF LIVE PIGEONS FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

BROKAW
BROTHERS
NOW OFFER THEIR
IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
MEN'S & BOYS' FINE CLOTHING
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.
4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
Lafayette-place, opposite Astor-place.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
WINTER SUITS
FOR GENTS AND BOYS,
OF THE FINEST MATERIALS.
OVERCOATS
MADE IN THE BEST STYLE, EXPRESSLY FOR THE CITY